



SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

CANADIANS who fail to keep a watchful eye upon the French press of the country will doubtless be surprised to learn that the recent verdict in the Lemieux case in Montreal, in which a self-confessed highwayman was declared guilty by a jury of French-Canadians on the ground that the deed was done in the interest of "the church," did not by any means meet with general disapproval and condemnation.

For instance "La Libre Parole," (Free Speech) in a recent edition commented upon this debasement of justice in the following terms:

"Decidedly trial by jury is good. The verdict in the now famous Lemieux case proves that.

"While the judge was floundering in the bog of procedure the jurors, clinging to the common horse sense of simple and straightforward men, listened to the promptings of equity, and delivered a verdict which the public received with enthusiastic applause.

"That the verdict is an equitable one cannot be denied by any one who stops to reflect. To separate Lemieux' act from the circumstances which inspired it, is to put the act in a false light altogether.

"Here is a young man, startled by the dangers with which the Masonic Lodge Emancipation threatened our religious and national life. . . . He determines to attack the hostile organization. Will any one deny that his object is a praiseworthy one?"

"La Libre Parole" goes on to say that the proper way to attack the Lodge was to make its members known; that Lemieux had become acquainted with them by clever detective work; but that something more than his own assertion was needed to make his revelations trustworthy to the public. Proof of his assertion was required.

"That proof is the production of the authentic list of the 'Emancipated.' It had absolutely to be got.

"And thereupon Lemieux decides to make use of violence, if need be, to lay hands on a document the divulgence of which must, he believes, deal a mortal blow to our enemies.

"Assisted by friends, as devoted as himself to the work of national salvation, he holds up Mr. Ludger Larose, the Lodge Secretary, and takes the membership list from his pocket.

"The proceeding was illegal, no doubt, but should those who now reap the benefit of it reproach him for it as a crime?"

"The jury thought not and they were right."

"Done in the interests of national salvation," says another French-Canadian paper, while a third printed the names of the jurymen under the caption: "The Roll of Honor."

If these twelve blank-minded bigots belong on a "roll of honor," and if "our national salvation" is dependent upon allowing highwaymen to walk out of our courts of law, unpunished on the ground that holding up a man at the point of a revolver is good for men's souls, then it would appear to me that anarchy and religion have got singularly mixed.

Under the circumstances I am free to admit of a doubt in my mind as to whether Christ, in whose name such outrages are perpetuated, would recognize this brand of "religion" as being even a near relative to that which He taught.

SO many British poets have written in glorification of war that it is refreshing to encounter one who finds his inspiration in the thought of peace. Such verse is all the more ennobling when it happens also to be good poetry from the aesthetic standpoint. Such is a poem by Mr. Alfred Noyes, recently published in the Westminster Gazette, and entitled "The Dawn of Peace." Of it one quotes the first two stanzas:

Yes—"on our brows we feel the breath
Of dawn," though in the night we wait!
An arrow is in the heart of Death.
A God is at the doors of Fate!
The Spirit that moved upon the Deep
Is moving through the minds of men;
The nations feel it in their sleep;
A change has touched their dreams again.

Voices, confused and faint, arise,
Troubling their hearts from east and west.
A doubtful light is in their skies,
A gleam that will not let them rest;
The dawn, the dawn is on the wing,
The stir of change on every side,
Unsignalled as the approach of Spring
Invincible at the hawthorn tide.

The poem is not all as good as this in the matter of music and distinction of style, but it is on a very exalted plane. One thinks that Mr. Noyes is employing his great talent to much better advantage than does Kipling in some of his verses in glorification of war, and than did Tennyson, when, at the time of the Crimean conflict, he wrote:

And hail once more to the banner of battle unrolled!
Though many a light shall darken and many shall weep,
For those that are crushed in the clash of jarring claims,
Yet God's just wrath shall be wreaked on a giant's lair,
And many a darkness into the light shall leap,
And shine in the sudden making of splendid names,
And noble thought be freer under the sun,
And the heart of a people beat with one desire;
For the peace that I deemed no peace, is over and done
And now by the side of the Black and the Baltic deep,
The deathful grinning mouths of the fortress flames
The blood-red blossom of war with a heart of fire.

It was very well for Tennyson who was not obliged to go to the front to write with delirious joy about the "deathful grinning mouths of the fortress" and the "blood-red blossom of war." The old soldiers who had their limbs shot off and suffered the horrors of the Crimean war did not glow with such enthusiasm in their narratives. The other day I glanced at a horrible picture. It was of a pile of corpses lying on a New York sidewalk after a recent fire. Crushed, hideous and sexless, they made one shudder even in the dim photograph. It struck me at

the time that this was what a battlefield must look like after the last shot is fired, only the carnage would be on an immensely vaster scale. And that is probably what a battlefield does resemble. The poetry of war is written not by soldiers but by literary men who would be better employed singing a message of peace.

IN last week's SATURDAY NIGHT there was a plaintive cry from the West regarding the coming of the Negro into Saskatchewan and Alberta. The correspondent points out that the Negro invasion is no dream but a black reality; and that on the day the communication was written, March 25, a full train load of "Southern beauties," as he describes them, passed through Melville, going northward to the Tramp Lake district, north of Edmonton, there to settle down as Canadian citizens. This correspondent believes that some one in the United States is financing the project, it being thought better and cheaper to get rid of the Negro in the American west by transplanting him in Canadian territory.

If the Negro is a successful colonizer in the Canadian west he will have accomplished something that up to the

did he negotiate the trestle bridges . . . lonely wilds?

Did he come east by the C.N.R., through Saskatoon, or by way of Calgary, along the tracks of the C.P.R.? Did he negotiate a pass from George Ham for part of the journey? If he were only endowed with speech what a tale he could unfold. At any rate one is willing to wager that he is not a thoroughbred animal. No blue blooded beast would be half so intelligent.

OF reform and reformers there is no end in Toronto. Woe unto the shoemaker who plays cards in his own house after twelve o'clock Saturday night, for he shall be haled before the Beak and he shall quail under the glance of Inspector Archibald! Woe also unto the bookseller who sells "The Yoke" or "Three Weeks"—as everybody has been doing for the past four years—for he too shall fall a victim to the Morality Squad, and shall be written up in the papers as a keeper of disorderly literature! Woe, and again woe unto everyone whose ethical concepts do not gee with those of the Sir Galahads who direct the activity of the Toronto police force!

Now SATURDAY NIGHT does not object to reforms. It

worthless books, whose viciousness is rather a matter of vacuity than ethics, but which have been kept before the public by the terrified clucking of a lot of moral old hens.

Not long ago one of the best known booksellers in Toronto was brought up in court for selling sets of De Balzac, De Maupassant, and Sir Richard Burton's "Arabian Nights." He was let go on suspended sentence after the Bench had declared its intention of preventing the sale of immoral books in Toronto. Some months earlier the same magistrate decided that Botticelli's beautiful picture of "Venus Rising from the Waves" was indecent, and should not be sold in reproductions in this city.

How far is this sort of thing to go? I am not pleading for the unrestricted sale of books or pictures. There are books and there are pictures so vile that any man who sells them should be sent to the penitentiary as a menace to public morals and well-being. There are even classical works that should be sold only under the strictest supervision. Of these Sir Richard Burton's version of the "Arabian Nights" may be taken as an instance. It is a work of great value to students in many fields of thought, but much of it is of a nature to make its unrestricted sale dangerous to morals. A severe restriction, moreover, is provided by the extremely high price at which it sells. But it is one thing to exercise a proper supervision over the sale of books, and quite another to institute a boy-and-girl standard of literary ethics. Are people of mature character and wide experience of life to be denied the right to buy and read the great works of literature, because they deal frankly with the problems of life, and because some little miss from the high school is liable to pick them up and peep into them? At this rate what would become of the Bible, dealing as it does in the boldest manner with topics that would have made Zola blush and Boccaccio hold his ears?

Who then is to say what books may or may not be sold? Surely we have a right to ask for some better authority than Inspector Kennedy and his staff of morality police. One member of the force, who devotes a great deal of his time to dramatic censorship, formerly drove the police van, until an accident or failing eyesight or something of that nature made it necessary for him to take up other duties. He is now happily engaged in helping decide what books you and I shall read, or what plays we shall see. Not that a driver of a police van might not in his leisure hours work up a very extensive knowledge of literature, or make some very valuable discoveries in the ethics of the drama. But unfortunately there is no guarantee of such knowledge; and this is a case where there must be absolute assurance of knowledge and authority.

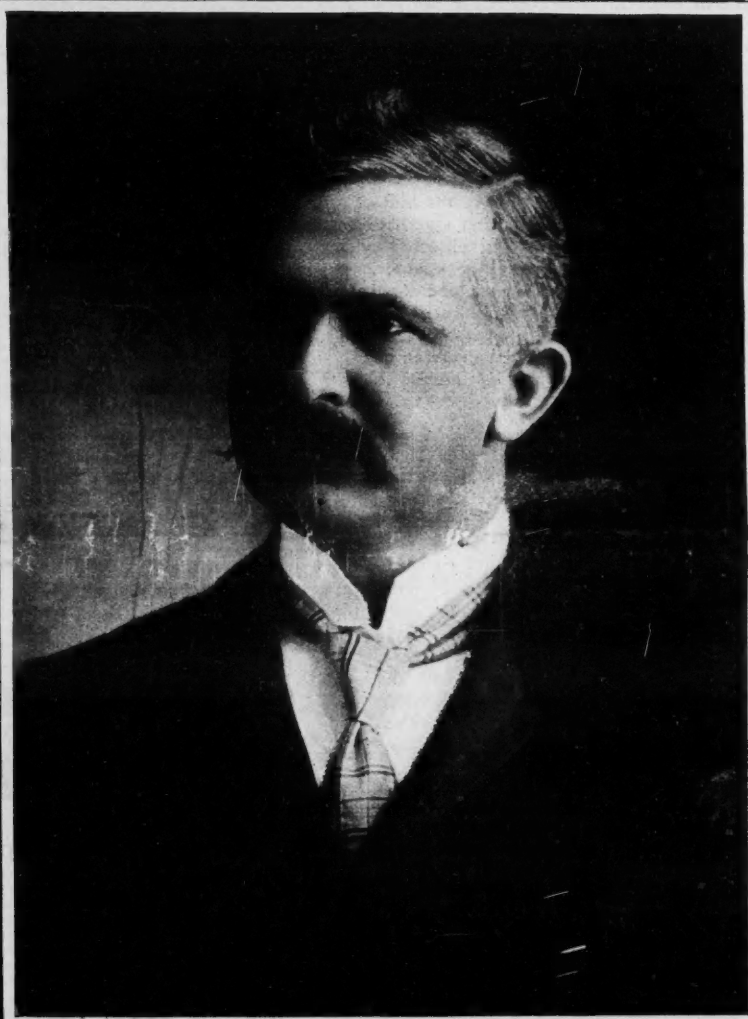
If then a censorship of books and of the drama be judged necessary—a question which admits of much being said on both sides—why not name a commission of men recognized as competent judges, who should pass upon doubtful books or plays? In this way, even if one did not agree with their verdicts, one would at least be compelled to bow to authority, and we would be spared the sight of Morality Squads making spectacular seizures of the purplish twaddle of Elinor Glyn or Hubert Wales, or of ex-van drivers pronouncing with owl-eyed seriousness upon the morals of the stage. The Morality Department of the Toronto police force is doing a most valuable work in looking after the morals of the lower classes, in rescuing unfortunate girls, in making men do their duty towards their families, in dealing with bigamists, and in settling many of the problems offered by the slum-life of a great city. And it is the recognition of the importance of such services, which makes one regret all the more keenly the ridicule which they are bringing upon themselves and the city by their present ill-advised activity as censors of the arts. It is high time that something should be done to prevent Toronto being a by-word on this continent for muddle-headed morality and goody-goody godliness.

NOW that the "Wizard of Finance," C. D. Sheldon, or whatever his name may be, is back in Canada and can be studied at short range, the amazement deepens that this man, half knave and half fool, should have been able, with his suave deportment, glib tongue, serious aspect, and a seemingly childish frankness, to gull Canadians out of some two millions or more of their hard earned capital.

If Sheldon had been a man who had even a remote idea of stock speculation—he was a stranger to even the barest rudiments of the "game"—there would have been some possible excuse, but as a matter of fact no boy of ten could have displayed worse judgment than did he in the purchase and sale of stock securities; and at the same time the man carries about with him the delusion that he is a heaven born genius of finance.

If the books which were kept in his office in Montreal are all on a par with the sample which his head bookkeeper presented for the writer's inspection, at a time when TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT first called the attention of the public to the "Sheldon methods," and was threatened with a libel writ, then little or nothing is to be gleaned from them at the coming trial.

Sheldon is evidently a curious mixture of native cunning and audacity, with a crack-brained idea that as an



TORONTO MILLIONAIRES: A. E. KEMP.

A sketch of his career will be found on page 23 of this issue.

present has been foreign to his nature. The Negro under favorable conditions is a fairly successful laborer, but when thrown upon his own resources he has failed to meet the demands made upon him. The servitude of centuries cannot be cast off in a day. The initiative is lacking. He is indolent, prodigal, and shiftless. In other words, he is by nature unfit for carving out for himself a home in the wilderness. Then, again, the rigorous climate of our Northwest is unsuitable for those of the dark skin. The Negro is far more susceptible to cold than is the Anglo-Saxon and the other harder northern races, and this is proven by the fact that north of the Mason and Dixon line the Negro does not thrive as he does in the sunny South. Therefore, there is every reason to believe that the Negro problem of our Northwest, if there is a problem, will adjust itself.

AT the time of the Spanish-American difficulty there was a story abroad of a horse who was being groomed by a cavalry man, and becoming suddenly endowed with speech turned his head and said, "Remember the Mane." A prominent citizen of Toronto also tells a story of encountering a rat with a wooden leg. These marvellously intelligent members of the brute creation are almost equalled by a collie dog who recently walked all the way from Edmonton to Sherbrooke, Quebec, a distance of two thousand miles or so. It appears that Sherbrooke had been his boyhood's home, and when he was shipped to Edmonton he could not reconcile himself to that young and bustling capital so he ran away, and a year and a half later turned up in Sherbrooke. In the story, as published in the daily press, certain important details are lacking. One would like to know whether he followed the railroad tracks or simply came east across the country, swimming the numerous lakes and water-courses he encountered in his path. Or did he cross the continent on the railroad ties as actors used to do before the Theatrical Syndicate made them rich? If so, how

fact, we are in the business ourselves; and we have a modest consciousness of having pulled off a few badly needed reforms with a certain measure of success—not to say *eclat*. But we don't like to see the great cause of reform made ridiculous. If reforming is to be done, it should be done with dignity and judgment. And so when we contemplate some of the well meant but silly efforts of the Morality Department, we are affected as Velasquez might be affected at sight of a comic supplement. He would feel that a great art had been degraded. And SATURDAY NIGHT regards the arresting of shoemakers for playing cards after twelve o'clock on Saturday nights as a degradation of the great art of reform—one of the most difficult and most necessary of all arts.

Take the matter of the books, for instance. Staff-Inspector Kennedy in a recent interview referred with approval to a movement in England for the suppression of all works unfit for the perusal of a "modest girl or right-minded lad"; and stated with pride that the Morality Department of Toronto was not going to be caught napping, but would be in at the death of all such books. And as a proof of good will, this estimable policeman went out and seized a number of copies of "The Yoke," by Hubert Wales, and of "Three Weeks," by Elinor Glyn—two books which have been on sale in this city for years, and which would have fallen still-born from the press if it had not been for the muddle-headed earnestness of just such people as Inspector Kennedy.

What good is likely to be effected by this sort of thing? A few reputable booksellers will have been held up in a very objectionable light through no real fault of their own. They were merely selling books that have been sold here without let or hindrance ever since they were first published three or four years ago. But the Morality Squad suddenly swoops down with the maximum of noise and display, and makes a seizure which has all the earmarks of a "gallery play." Another result will be to create an artificial demand for two or three utterly

Our London Letter.

Hereafter our "London Letter," which has long been an outstanding feature of Toronto Saturday Night, will be published weekly in place of every other week, as formerly. Canadian interest in English affairs is, we have found, at all times keen, and this interest will naturally be intensified with the Coronation ceremonies so near at hand. The writer of our London letter, Miss Macleod Moore, is a Canadian who has resided in England for some years, and who previous to taking up her residence in the British capital, received a thorough journalistic training in Canadian centres and in New York city. Miss Moore's letters are human documents; chatty, bright and filled with interesting information regarding people and events of special interest to Canadian readers. Miss Moore will also write for Toronto Saturday Night special (illustrated) articles on the Coronation. Miss Moore's letters and special articles are easily the best things of the kind that are coming out of England to-day.

"investment artist" he is in the J. P. Morgan class, while as a matter of fact any boy in a broker's office is a Solomon in comparison. I would humbly suggest that some sanity expert examine Sheldon's bumps, and at the same time get a list of Sheldon's clients and examine them all in turn.

MANY foolish things by as many foolish people have been said and written pertaining to our now justly celebrated reciprocity pact, but I will submit the following by a Mr. Brownell, representing an American advertising agency, to a business acquaintance in Toronto, as being the most absurd that has yet come to light:

Of course this question of duty and the trade restrictions which exist will probably be wiped out in a short time. It looks now as though "we wanted Canada in our business," as if it were necessary for us to reach out the extending arm and "draw home the bacon," in which case we would more aggressively take on the American-Canadian publications.

It looks now as though the reciprocity temptation would be swallowed without much difficulty by the Canadian people, and this, of course, means a step in the long way to the consummation of our desires without using force. Besides, Mexico has been "rolling the water," and we may have to give some attention to the enfolding of that country within the protecting care of the "Stars and Stripes," but after that we will not keep you waiting long.

That the Canadian was what might be termed hot under the collar when he received this and presented it for reproduction and possible comment, is to put it mildly; and I fear if Mr. Brownell had been within reach the argument would not have been such as to further an Anglo-American alliance.

Is it not kind of Mr. Brownell to wish to take us in without using force, after, as he says, taking Mexico under the protecting care of the "stars and stripes." We are relieved to know, however, that Mexico's turn is to come first.

Seriously speaking, however, it might be mentioned for the benefit of Mr. Brownell and other Americans of like kind, that taking Canada by force would be both a hazardous and an unlikely undertaking, and with Canadians in their present frame of mind no other method suggests itself. If Mr. Brownell had been more familiar with Canadian sentiment and Canadian conditions, he would have realized that the great majority of the people of this country are quite content to remain a part of the British Empire. If British sentiment could withstand the storm and stress of Canada's lean years there is no reason to fear that in these days of plenty and prosperity—when it is an actual asset to remain as we are, casting aside all questions of nationhood—there will be no movement that one can notice toward entering the Confederation of States to the south.

Trepid drivels of the sort quoted above is not likely to catch any fish in Canadian waters, while the cool presumption of the gentleman in question is not of a character to further the reciprocity pact, at least so far as this country is concerned.

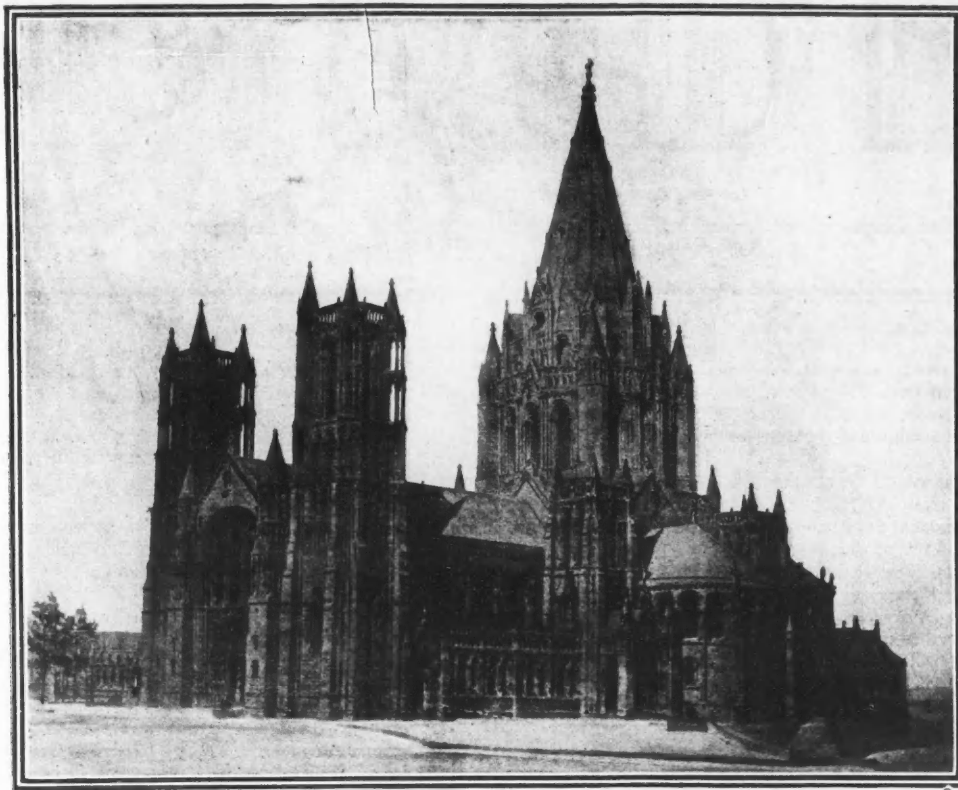
IT is most commonly the case that a small outcrop of news published in the daily press engages the attention of the public to a much greater extent than do the sensational incidents which all good newspaper editors—or most of them—are wont to feature in their editions. A case in point, one which set many tongues wagging, was heard last week in the Toronto Police Court, where Magistrate Denison had under consideration a charge of assault preferred against a public school teacher, the charge being laid by the father of a pupil. Exhibit No. 1 was a seven-year-old boy, who bore on his body welts and bruises inflicted by the defendant teacher through the agency of a strap, while the boy—some of the newspapers referred to him as a baby—was held in the embrace of another masculine teacher so that the husky baby could not break away and possibly inflict grievous bodily harm on the instructor wielding the weapon of punishment. It appears that the cap of the boy in question blew off while he was in line in the school yard, and the defendant teacher gave him permission to leave the ranks to pick it up. The allegation of the teacher is that having thus gained temporary freedom Exhibit No. 1 wiggled his head for the purpose of once more dislodging the cap, so that he might again be allowed to leave the line and browse, if only for a few seconds, in complete liberty. The wiggle was fatal. The keen-eyed teacher instantly detected the manoeuvre, and being so well versed in the psychology of children, he perceived that here was a citizen intent on deliberately violating discipline. So forthwith, the "baby" was dragged from the line and was commanded to hold out his hand. He refused. Much bigger boys have in their time, also refused to give the tacit assent to corporal punishment implied by the holding out of the hand, and occasions have been known when in a consequent clash of teacher and pupil, the former was physically worsted. However, Exhibit No. 1 was not big enough to lick anything much except possibly a cream-spoon, so he was an easy subject for the operation that followed. One teacher, we are told, held him, while the other laid on the strap. When the boy got home it is safe to say he showed in more than one way the effects of this treatment. The father, being of the opinion that his son was sent to school to be educated and not man-handled, forthwith laid a charge of assault against the strapping instructor, and when they raised the boy's shirt in court, there were the bruises and welts before referred to. The sight of them seemed to arouse the indignation

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CHOIR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, NEW YORK.

This portion of what will be a stupendous edifice was dedicated on April 25th. Many Canadian representatives of the Anglican clergy were present at the ceremony.

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of Crown Attorney Corley, who, with cutting satire, asked the grown man defendant if there was not some other way of dealing with a seven-year-old boy than by disfiguring him in that manner. The Magistrate had just as good an opportunity to note the marks as did the Crown Attorney, but being by profession a soldier, the effect on the bench was different. At the end of the case the court disposed of it in a rather unique manner, suggesting that judgment would not be given until the testimony of a medical man could be procured, who would say whether or not the skin of the seven-year-old was unduly tender. It would be well in future for parents who send their small sons to school for education, to first have the hides of their offspring analyzed and classified so that upon examination after strapping, they will be able to tell at once whether the punishment received was proper or whether, from the evidence of the skin, the same was overdone. Under such conditions, however, the outlook for the thick-skulled lad would be unpromising, knowing as he would that in his case the degree of punishment administered on corrective occasions would be in proportion to the known tensile strength of his skin.

OUR old friend the Tussock Moth is once more on the scene. In every Canadian town or city within his zone the public recognizes him as an old enemy who just about the time that summer heats make shade trees a blessing commences to destroy those umbrageous attributes of civic beauty and to provide caterpillars that drop down the back of one's neck. Strangely enough the authorities in our cities seldom commence the fight until the caterpillars appear, although an old proverb says that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Entomologists say that three weeks' work between the middle of April and the middle of May would do more to exterminate this pest than three months labor later on. The advantages of early spring as a season of destruction were recently shown in a memorial drawn up by the Arts and Letters Club of the city of Toronto, and signed by other organizations. That it is much easier to clear the shade trees of cocoons before the leaves come out than it is later on, seems obvious to the most unlearned observer and while the process is costly there is no doubt that the average householder would not object to assessment on the local improvement basis which would bear very lightly upon him. The question of cost, however, is a comparatively insignificant one. An army of men at work just now would be less costly than a smaller force destroying cocoons and caterpillars by dribs and drabs later on. The caterpillar may have the potentiality of beauty in him, but in midsummer he is the most unpleasant visitor that we have, with the possible exception of the house fly and the mosquito. He is a mushy, filthy, disagreeable creature and the best thing to do is to destroy him before he is born.

The Colonel

The Sacredness of Marriage.

(W. F. Maclean, M.P., in Toronto World.)

WHAT the average man wants to be sure of when he gets married, or when his daughter gets married, is that the marriage is good anywhere in the British Empire. When he gets his license in Canada now and goes through a ceremony, he is never sure whether some churchman may not come along and upset it, or whether some other province he may move into may not decline to recognize what the King's law has already approved.

England was for some time out of line with the colonies and the Isle of Man on the matter of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but the law is now uniform. Regulations governing Moslem and Hindu marriage ceremonies do not affect Canada, and need not be considered here. But the whole country is concerned about the question of uniformity under Christian usage. This is not a matter of one church more than another. The churches are all anxious to exert power and influence when they have a chance, but they must bow to the will of the state where the safety and even the existence of the social organism is at stake.

The decree, "Ne Temere," of the Roman Catholic Church is merely another logical step of that body in the effort to assert authority and control over every thought and action of its members. The Anglican Church in England has equally pronounced views about the marriage of deceased wives' sisters and of divorced persons. Non-conformist opinion in England is by no means hostile to the principle of the "Ne Temere" decree, and such a representative organ of free church thought as The British Weekly is very clear on this point. It is by no means prepared to leave the control of marriages in the hands of the civil power. It takes this ground in view of future eventualities which may arise out of changes in the divorce law.

We believe that the churches must realize that, like

the Sabbath, they were made for man, and not man for the churches. The marriage relation is the most sacred that our law recognizes. It is the basis of our social economy. Any attempt to base the operation of our marriage laws on questions of belief rather than on matters of fact is a step backwards towards barbarism and superstition.

But the people will not tolerate any such attempt. A great deal of nonsense is being talked about the increase of divorce, and a great deal more about the immunity of Canada from divorce. Canadians who want divorces usually go to the United States for them. People who regard seduction and prostitution as less heinous than divorce are suffering from moral astigmatism. The people do not want their marriage laws regulated by considerations of immorality which are exceptional and abnormal. The people want their marriage laws to govern the relations of normally decent, sane, respectable people, whatever be their religious idiosyncrasies.

The action of the General Ministerial Association in demanding a uniform law is thoroughly praiseworthy. It is not necessary to impute any motives beyond an appreciation of the demands of the people. Any other motive would rob the resolutions of their force. The fact that the Association takes more advanced ground than The British Weekly is prepared to take, points to the broader and saner view as having inspired its action. The question is no minor issue. The government must settle it and settle it right. If it declines the task, another government must carry it through. In the meantime Canada should be at least as free as Germany or Hungary in the administration of its marriage laws.



For Peace and Prosperity.

Dear Sir,—Undisturbed peace on the north half of this continent would be best assured—not by reliance upon any court of arbitration that could possibly be established—but by careful and dignified avoidance of all entangling trade bargains with an over-reaching neighbor; by firm British adhesion; by raising the standard of immigrant admittance; and by the establishment from sea to sea of a sturdy force of military manhood, scientifically equipped, trained, and instantly ready to take the field in our defence.

Follow these lines with courage, "unmoved, unshaken, unswerving, unflinching," and the abounding prosperity and peace that will be our portion in this fair land, will be the wonder of the world.

Yours truly,

J. B. PERRY.

Another Bunch of Bouquets.

A public service is being rendered by Saturday Night in drawing attention to the craze for gambling which appears to be gaining ground in Canada. Real estate, mines, oil wells are being exploited at artificial prices and speculation in them is rife. The price of land in some small Western towns is actually higher than in Toronto. A collapse is predicted, so a word of warning is not out of place.—Kingston, Ont., Standard.

Fitzhugh, Alta., April 1st.

Your paper is much appreciated, and in a survey camp where everything is well read, comes in for a lot of praise. Keep after the grafters.

G. P. STIRRETT.

The Editor, Saturday Night, Toronto:

Dear Sir,—I think your warnings to people against the many fake propositions that are put up to separate the gullible from their money, should be thankfully received by the public. I happen to be in a position to know of many people who have given up their hard earnings for some proposition, in the way of mines, oil wells, industrial and other fake propositions through which they have received no returns.

As you state, the procedure of the promoter, when he has some mine, industrial or other proposition which is worth perhaps \$50,000, is to capitalize it any way from \$500,000 to \$3,000,000, and to induce the unwary by various blandishments to invest their funds in his proposition. The ultimate result generally is that their whole capital, or most of it, is lost.

It is to be regretted that the daily press does not also give its readers the benefit of similar warnings. If they did, the money belonging to numerous widows, orphans and others might be saved, which otherwise goes into the pockets of promoters and stock peddlers.

Yours truly,

A. McEACHERN.

Hamilton, Ont., April 7th, 1911.

Cedar Cottage, B.C., March 31, 1911.

Publishers "Saturday Night," Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I beg herewith to enclose \$3.00 renewal of my subscription to your journal. Saturday Night is the best of its class. Like wine, it grows better with age. I would not like to be without it.

Yours faithfully,

S. P. JACKSON.

There was a time in all our lives when we used to say that Pope was no poet—because, I suppose, he is not all sensual adjectives. A friend who had realized before me the poetry of thought, clearly and rhythmically expressed, long ago cured me of that. So, latterly, with prose, the beautiful triumphs of the musical, decorative school—De Quincey, Pater, Stevenson—have made us think of prose too much as though it were merely a Morris wall-paper. Let it be a Morris wall-paper by all means, but let it remain everything else it can efficiently be as well. Bacon's essays entirely depend for their endurance on their clearness of statement.—Le Gallienne.



THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SPHINX

By ALBERT R. CARMAN.

I SEE that another mortal has dared to read the riddle of the Sphinx. Quite typically, it is a man from this daring continent. Professor George A. Reisner, of Harvard, confided the great secret to a Boston audience the other day, having reserved it for a worthy company, though he had made the discovery while conducting a recent archaeological expedition to Egypt itself.

It is rather a pity he did not permit Maspero to learn the world-shaking truth while he (Reisner) was yet in Cairo. Maspero is the director of the Egyptian Museum there, and also the Director-General of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities, and likewise one of the greatest living Egyptologists. He would have been interested. He might also have told Professor Reisner that his "discovery" had been suspected, canvassed, discussed and labelled "not proven," many times before. Still "discoveries" of that sort probably sell better in Boston than in Cairo.

Professor Reisner thrilled his Bostonians by telling them that the Sphinx is nothing but a portrait bust of the Pharaoh Khephren who was buried in the second pyramid on the Gizeh plateau. Egyptologists have long thought this quite possible; and would not be startled by anything new on the subject short of positive proof. The reasons given by the press reports for Professor Reisner's "discovery," are, I fancy, too condensed to carry their real meaning. They say that his certainty is due to the fact that exactly the characteristics found in the Sphinx were found in the statues of Mycerinus which he dug up. Now Mycerinus was quite another Pharaoh. He came after Khephren, and had a pyramid of his own. So the proof credited to the professor sounds a little as if some future archaeologists, nosing about the ruins in Queen's Park, were to say of a disfigured statue:

"This must be the head of Mowat. It looks so like some statues of Whitney we have just dug up."

It is my own opinion that it requires a man with a strong imagination to say that the Sphinx looks like anybody. To begin with, it was a face roughly cut out of a projection of natural rock. The sand storms of the desert have blown upon it for untold centuries; and, within recent years, it has been deliberately defaced by Arabs and even used as a target for cannon by Mamelukes. And apparently the Mamelukes were pretty good shots. The nose is gone; and a nose makes a difference in a face. A beard has been broken off which leaves the chin uncertain. I certainly would not care to swear to anybody's identity by its aid.

But then there are other things about the Sphinx which I seem to have missed; so, perhaps, you had better dismiss me as a witness. Before I went out to Gizeh to see it, everybody had been raving to me over its mysterious smile, its long, lone gaze across the desert toward the rising sun, its impressiveness, its thrilling power, the majestic manner in which it preached the littleness of man. So I went out prepared to be "thrilled" and "awe-struck."

You go out by street car. You approach the Mausoleum of this Great Dynasty of the Ancient Empire of Egypt, who were dead and buried under their pyramids fifteen centuries before Moses, by means of very good modern trolley. When you land at Mena House, you are raided by a Bedouin war-party who insist upon guiding you, and riding you on a donkey or a camel, and helping you to climb the pyramid and to go inside of it, and taking you to the photographers, and selling you "finkusses"—which are little clay Sphinxes—generally spoiling the atmosphere of the scene for you. There is no escape. The best thing you can do is to take a guide and employ him to keep the others at bay.

Then you ride up past the Great Pyramid, and over to the Sphinx. You do this amidst an unceasing pandemonium of yelling and begging and fratricidal warfare amongst the guides, not stopping short of blows. One man insists that he is the original Arab who ran down one pyramid and up the other for the edification of "Markie Twain"; and he wants to it again for you. As he couldn't have been more than a baby when "Markie Twain" wrote "Innocents Abroad," you are compelled to entertain doubts as to his memory.

HOWEVER, you finally arrive before the Sphinx, in a cloud of dust and noise. Other tourists are walking about, trying to feel "impressed" and to keep from being pawed over by Arab vendors of all sorts of things, from post cards to the information that your particular guide is "a bad man," and you had better watch him. People are climbing about the body and head of the Sphinx; and there is probably a fat New Yorker perched on his off ear. Here you are nearly run over by a moth-eaten camel, whose owner wants you to take him instead of the donkey you have already chartered.

I must confess that Sphinx does not get a fair chance. It would be hard to be impressed by anything under the circumstances. And the Sphinx has other handicaps. I had imagined myself walking below him—or her?—and looking up at his majestic countenance, massive and magnificent, far above me. But, as a matter of fact, he sits in a deep depression in the sand; and, on your first view, you are quite level with the top of his head. Nor does he seem so very large. The great Pyramids would dwarf an Alpine peak. As for expression, a long quiet study, and a gifted imagination, would doubtless bring it out. Romantic young ladies see it very clearly by moonlight, I am told. So many of them go out, with trusty escorts to keep the Arabs away, that they have a post card for sale bearing the title—"The Minx by Spotlight." And I agree that there would be more expression in the battered face, the less you could see of it.

Now this is all heresy; and I hope it will lead no one astray. There is, when you compel yourself to think of it, a majesty of age, a witchery of mystery, about the Sphinx which nothing else made by the hand of man can approach. In spite of Professor Reisner, no man really knows who carved that worn cheek, who chiselled out those retrospective eyes, how long that face has gazed eastward over the ancient Nile. It has seen dynasties and epochs come and go. It has seen great Memphis rise and fall and utterly disappear, save for a broken monument or two. It has seen Joseph and Moses, Rameses and Darius, Caesar and Napoleon. You can get your thrill if you banish the present and think of the past.

And there are times when you can do it. A new party of tourists appear coming down the hill. The mob rush to meet them. You and a few like you are alone with the Face of the unknown.



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! DOUBTS ABOUT PEOPLE !

Mr. Larkin's Lying Phonograph.

ONE could hardly imagine that suave and dignified gentleman, P. C. Larkin, vice chairman of the Board of Trustees of the General Hospital and prominent just now in that connection, as ever having been upset by anything, but it seems that on one occasion, if the story told by one of his friends is true, he quite lost his temper. Some years ago, when phonographs were first introduced for business purposes and business men used to sit up late at night gleefully dictating letters into their new-fangled toys, Mr. Larkin, always in the van in such matters, installed one of the machines in his office. It became his custom to dictate into his machine whenever he was detained after business hours and then have a stenographer copy out the letters next morning. One night he roared a very important communication into the phonograph. His stenographer copied it as usual next morning and laid it on his desk for signature. When Mr. Larkin came in and read it over, he paused.

"There's something wrong here, Miss A—, I didn't say that. You must have copied it down wrong."

Miss A— assured him that she had got it down right, but said that she would run the record through again. Presently she came back.

"I've got it exactly as it is recorded, Mr. Larkin," said she.

"Bring that machine to me," thundered its indignant owner.

The machine was brought and the record started burbling around. After a while the needle came to the doubtful spot. It droned out the words quite plainly as the girl had taken them down.

"Confound it," roared Mr. Larkin, shutting off the machine angrily. "I never said that. Here take it away, Miss A—, I'll change that letter."

It is said that it was a long time before P. C. got on speaking terms with his prevaricating phonograph again.

Nothing to Crow About.

A WELL-KNOWN resident of Ottawa recently received a letter from an engineer in the Government service at Kipawa, Que. The letter after dealing with general matters wound up:

"On Wednesday evening I went to church. The service was held in the C.P.R. station waiting room, and was timed for 7.30 o'clock. Just as the clergyman, who came from Temiskaming, was about to start, the voice of the agent at the telephone, talking to Mattawa, rang through the building. He was reading a telegram, and that it startled the congregation was not to be wondered at. It ran: 'Send rooster to make hens up here. Price no object.' The congregation collapsed, and even the sky pilot had to sit down to regain his composure. And the funny part of it all was that the minister preached about Peter and the cock crowing thrice."

How They Buy Wet Goods in Maine.

PROFESSOR J. C. MACLENNAN tells the following story about a fellow professor at the University of Toronto, who spent some days last summer in the City of Portland, Maine. The weather was hot and dry, and the professor and his friends were afflicted with a grievous thirst. A suggestion was made that a mint julep would be decidedly refreshing. Now it was an easy matter to

get the mint, but the julep, in the shape of whisky, was quite a different matter, as Maine is a prohibition state. However, the professor undertook to procure some. He accordingly went into a drug store near the hotel at which he was staying and asked the druggist on the side if he couldn't sell him some whisky. The druggist, having a righteous fear of the law, shook his head. "Absolutely impossible," said he, "we don't handle it at all." The professor was about to leave the store when the druggist, who evidently liked his appearance, added, "Wait a minute, I have a friend who may possibly be able to do something for you. Just give me your address."

Not long after the professor was called to the telephone at his hotel. A voice said, "You'll find that parcel of yours at the steamboat landing to-morrow morning," and rang off. For a moment the professor could not understand, and then he recalled the druggist's words. He went to the dock in the morning, asked for a parcel and received a small package, which on opening at the hotel, he found to contain the desired liquid.

Before leaving Portland, he went back to the drug store and asked how much he owed. "We have no account against you," said the druggist. "But surely I must owe you something," said the professor. "There's nothing on our books against you," persisted the druggist.

When he got back to Toronto the professor put a two dollar bill in a letter and sent it to Portland. "Place this to my credit," he wrote. Shortly after he received back an envelope containing seventy-five cents—nothing more. And so the transaction ended without a vestige of tangible evidence that the druggist had violated the law of the state.

Varsity's Queer Legacy.

AT the Alumni Dinner in Toronto last week, President Falconer related an interesting story about the way Toronto University received its latest legacy. He was getting ready one afternoon not long ago to leave the city and, like most men who want to catch a train, had very little time at his disposal. A visitor was announced—a Mrs. Marfleet, whose name was quite unfamiliar to him. The president told the maid to ask her if she could not come to see him later in the week. However the lady insisted that she wanted to see him then and now. "I've come a thousand miles to meet the President of Toronto University," said she.

So President Falconer went down to the reception room to interview his visitor. The lady explained that she was an American, whose husband had died recently. "My husband," said she, "was during his lifetime greatly interested in Canada and was particularly impressed with the fine work being done by the University of Toronto. He followed its progress with the deepest interest and often expressed the wish that he could do something to associate his name with it. He died intestate, but, knowing his wishes in the matter, I want to offer you some money, which might be used in any way you thought well to perpetuate his memory in your university. Will you accept \$5,000?"

The president promised to lay the matter before the board of governors, assuring her that the board would hardly be likely to refuse so generous an offer. It has been decided that the money thus romantically donated shall be used to found a lectureship to be known as the Pearson-Kirkman-Marfleet lectureship. Every three years some prominent man, preferably an American, will be secured to deliver a series of lectures on some phase of public or international life. The first lectures will probably be given next year.

An Explanation Needed.

THE reports of some recent cases given in the newspapers indicate how lawyers may do their clients more harm than good when they get too fresh with witnesses who are smarter than they are themselves. There are men who can lead the legal men into very dangerous places and who delight in coming out with startling statements. Others merely try to aggravate by repeating questions before giving the answers or other similar tricks, while some show a real talent for retort. There is quite a well known old story which has been applied to different legal lights in Toronto, but it illustrates how a witness may get back without causing the judge to rebuke him.

A very cautious old gentleman was giving evidence and he insisted upon giving careful explanations of everything he said. This did not please the lawyer, who wanted to make the witness commit himself to certain statements, and accordingly demanded the plain answer "yes" or "no" instead of lengthy replies. The old man would not be bound down however, and insisted that he had to make himself plain. At last the lawyer became exasperated and inquired, "Do you mean to say that one can ask questions which cannot be answered by a simple 'yes' or 'no'?"

"Yes" replied the witness very calmly, "I might ask you if you were as stupid as you appear to be?"

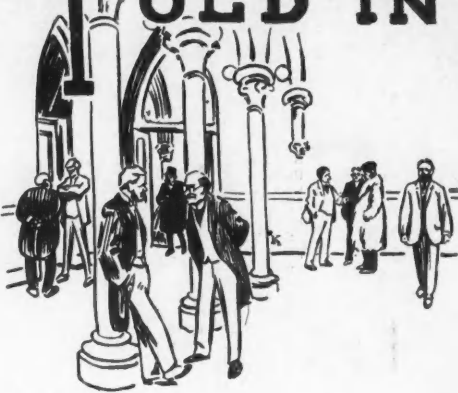
One Painter's Exhibition.

THOSE who have admired the delicate decorative work of Archibald Browne, whose paintings are one of the most attractive features at the annual displays of the Canadian Art Club, should not fail to visit the exhibition of his work which he is giving at his studio, 5 King street west. Mr. Browne has long since made his reputation as a painter of subtle harmonies in color and design, and as an artist of subjective tendencies and a strongly personal note. For this reason his work is best seen in such an exhibition as the present, where the lighting is carefully adapted to display its delicate beauty, and where it does not suffer from the contrast of more aggressive paintings. The exhibition contains a number of Mr. Browne's more recent canvases, some of which have been shown in other exhibitions. The occasion of holding this show, is the sending to European dealers of a number of these pictures. Mr. Browne was naturally desirous that his friends in Toronto should have an opportunity of seeing his work before it was sent away. Many have already availed themselves of the chance thus offered them. Those who have not should do so in the course of the next few days, as the exhibition will soon be brought to a close.

It will be a surprise to most Canadians to know that the German railways, under government regulation, are given the privilege of granting special rebates, discriminating rates, and individual preferences—all with a view to national prosperity. In short, they do everything which is forbidden to railways on this continent, but the motive is the industrial and commercial supremacy of Germany. All this is explained in an article on "German Railway Policy," in the February number of Scribner's Magazine, by Elmer Roberts.

It has been wittily said of George Meredith's poetry that the poet presents you with admirable nuts, but has neglected to provide the nut-crackers.—Le Gallienne.

TOLD IN THE LOBBY

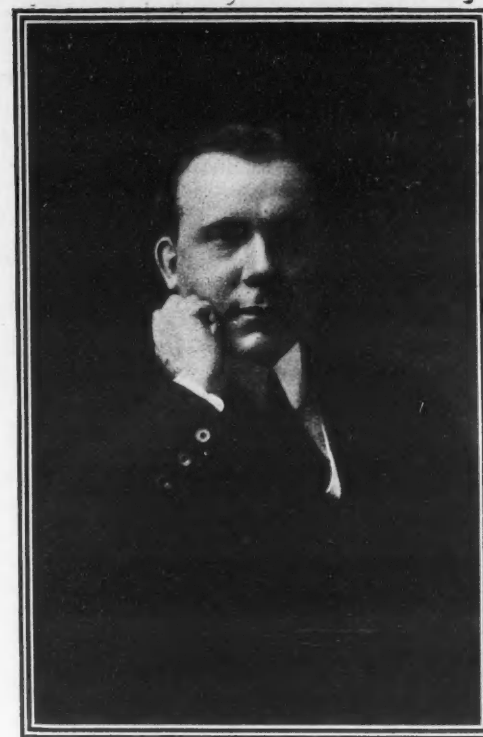


IN spite of the fact that both sides have been proclaiming their confidence in the views of the country for and against reciprocity, it is worthy of note that so soon as the Easter recess came along, there was a general exodus of Liberal and Conservative members to their constituencies for the purpose of feeling the political pulse of the electorate. Ever since the Fielding-Taft pact was thrown into the Parliamentary arena on January 26 last, by the Finance Minister with a triumphant shout and an air of "there it is; you must swallow all or none of it," those on the right of Mr. Speaker, with one or two notable exceptions, have insisted that the arrangement is exactly what the people have been waiting for, and those on the left have declared with equal emphasis, "you just wait until the people have a chance at the polls and you will be swept from power like chaff before the wind." And yet at the very first opportunity these members and ministers sweep down upon the various ridings, just to find out what on earth the country does think of the whole business. It is one thing to stand up in Parliament and state that Canadians are "solidly behind Laurier," and another thing to deliver that solid support when the time comes. The average member of Parliament does not keep much in touch with his constituents. Now and then he sends a blue book or two into his riding, and whenever he speaks, a few copies of Hansard are carefully placed where they will do the most good, and get the most publicity, and the farmers will gather round the stove in the general store, sit on one of Mr. Paterson's biscuit boxes, and say, "I see our member is making things hum up there at Ottawa." This scurrying to the sidelines and back concessions to find out what is really thought, shows how little reliance can be placed on Parliamentary professions of faith.

WHENEVER Mr. Fielding gets thoroughly angry at the criticism of his pet pact, he threatens to bring on the general elections. That awful punishment has been held over the heads of His Majesty's loyal Opposition on several occasions lately, and the only result has been to fill the cup of criticism to overflowing, and put fresh vim into the attacking party. Why Mr. Fielding should think the Opposition knees would shake with fear, if an appeal were made to the people, is one of those conundrums which would baffle even the most astute guesser. Right at the very outset of the debate on the reciprocity proposals, a formal resolution was moved by Mr. Borden calling for the submission of the arrangement to the grand jury of the country. Against this suggestion Sir Wilfrid Laurier used the glittering generalities of his oratory, and Mr. Fielding his most effective sword thrusts, with the result that the docile majority swarmed in at the crook of the whip's finger and voted it down. Now the Conservatives are being threatened with the very thing they advocated. Mr. Fielding will have to bring out a more substantial "bogey man," if he wishes to frighten the Opposition. Even the valiant Minister of War trotted out the spook in a recent after-dinner speech at the Montreal Reform Club. It would not be surprising, however, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier decided to test public opinion at the polls ere long. There are signs on Parliament Hill of such a course. Liberal campaign literature is going out by the ton at the expense of the country. The post office in the House of Commons is blocked with bags containing the speeches of the Premier and Mr. Fielding, beautifully printed and bound in some newspaper office whose editor never strays from the beaten path of Laurierism. And with the constant forewarnings, the Opposition has been doing a little forearming on its own account.

THERE have been persistent rumors that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has abandoned his intention of attending the Imperial Conference in London at the end of next month. The Premier is a horrible sailor. He dreads nothing so much as the ocean voyage, and he is on record as saying that he would rather undergo the strain and anxiety of five general elections one after the other, than take the trans-Atlantic ferry trip. A sea-sick Prime Minister is not an inspiring sight. But Sir Wilfrid has other objections to these Imperial Conferences, apart from the physical inconveniences of getting to them. On past occasions he has had to oppose his confreres from the other overseas dominions on matters of policy such as Empire defence and all that sort of thing. When Mr. Seddon was alive, he was Sir Wilfrid's "bête noir." The former Premier of New Zealand was an ardent Imperialist. There was more than a suspicion that he used to bring awkward questions of colonial participation in the burdens of Imperial defence to the attention of the conference, merely for the purpose of making the Canadian Prime Minister squirm. Dr. Smarts, of South Africa, is also credited with similar motives. So it is that there is no great anxiety on Sir Wilfrid's part, to attend these little family gatherings at the Colonial office. He does not feel at home there, and at the present time when his Government is engaged in hewing out a path which its opponents say leads directly away from the heart of the Empire and even British connection, he is credited with the views of being quite willing to remain at the helm here at Ottawa, leaving the Wards, Jamesons, Bothas, and Smarts to fight it out among themselves with the masters of Downing street.

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN believes in the axiom that a masterly retreat is oftentimes of more strategic value than a daring attack. A thousand officers of the Canadian militia applied for the 48 berths on the Coronation contingent. The Minister promised to announce the names of the fortunate ones to Parliament before the Easter holidays, but his spirit failed him, and on the very day his statement was due, he packed his carpet bag and hid himself to Canning, Nova Scotia, leaving the list of names to be dealt with by his department in any way the officials saw fit. Now, the officials of the Militia Department are splendid fellows to look at. Even in their offices they are beautifully bedecked with uniforms, gold lace, and all the fuss and feathers which have made the administration of the Canning Knight famous. But when it comes to doing things off their own bats, these glittering gentlemen are all at sea. This list was left with them. The press repre-



Gerald V. White, M.P.

sentatives, who every time they enter the Militia building are stopped by an orderly, and have to sign a request for admission and state their business before being allowed to proceed, began to worry the lives out of the staff. Brigadier-General "So-and-so" would telephone to Lieut. Colonel "What's-his-name" in the following way: "Look here, old chap, the beastly reporters are bothering my life out for that wretched list. I am sending them over to you, don't you know." Colonel "What's-his-name" would greet the newspaper men with "My word, I don't see why you want to bother me for. Why don't you go and see the Secretary of the Militia Council?" Finally, this estimable gentleman delivered the list in fear and trembling that he would be decapitated when his superiors knew. Thus it was that in spite of Sir Frederick's manoeuvre to keep the list secret until after the Easter holidays, and his failure to carry out his promise and make the announcement to Parliament, the names of those who will look pretty at the Coronation were published.

SOREL is once more in the limelight. Not only is it renowned as being the place where a Liberal member of Parliament can have his house painted by employees of the Government shops, and with the material belonging thereto, but new lustre has been shed on its record by the admissions of Hon. L. P. Brodeur that several of the large buoys used in the St. Lawrence ship channel were stolen from the wharf. What on earth would a man do with a buoy, and where were the officials of the department when these heavy appliances, weighing many tons, were being carted from the dock? Mr. Brodeur states that after being in service for a couple of years the buoys deteriorate. That does not seem to be any excuse for their being stolen. In the meantime an investigation is going on behind closed doors by the officers of Mr. Brodeur's department into irregularities at the shops at Sorel. If the officials get below the surface their spades should unearth some unsavory messes.

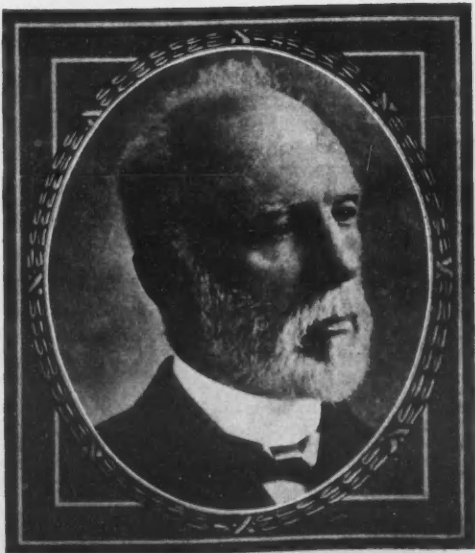
GERALD VERNON WHITE, the Conservative member for North Renfrew, has made a reputation in Parliament as the most active champion of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal project. Mr. White comes by his Conservatism legitimately. He is the son of the Hon. Peter White, who was for many years a respected member of the House of Commons, and was for one Parliament its Speaker. His son succeeded him in 1906 at a by-election, and at the elections of 1908 was again returned. Gerald White is a hard-working member, and his enthusiasm for the construction of the canal has not been dampened one whit by the evident determination of the Government to use it merely as a lever to raise votes for Liberal candidates at election times. If the project ever gets out of the political stage, it will be by reason of the earnest advocacy of the little band of members on both sides, who believe in the importance of the work, and of which group Mr. White is admittedly a leader. At the present time, however, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is evidently determined to keep on dangling it as a bait before the electorate.

THE MACE.



RALPH SMITH, M.P.

The only Labor member of the House of Commons who has been stumping Ontario in behalf of Reciprocity. He sits for Nanaimo, B.C., and his constituents are coal miners.



THE LATE SIR ELZEAR TASCHEREAU.
The former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Coronation Music

SELECTIONS FOR STATELY CEREMONIAL

THE Coronation of George V., on June 22, will be marked by the ancient ceremonies and stately ritual which have always been associated with the crowning of the Sovereigns of this realm. By no means the least striking and interesting feature of the event will be the music, which has been selected by Sir Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey and, to give him his full title, "Director of the music for the Coronation." With the exception of Merbecke's Creed, the whole of the music is by English composers, embracing a period of five centuries, from Merbecke and Tallis in the fifteenth century to modern English composers. The seventeenth century is represented by Orlando Gibbons and Henry Purcell, both of whom were organists of Westminster Abbey. The eighteenth century is represented by Handel, with his stately Coronation anthem; the nineteenth century by Sir John Stainer; the present century by Sir Frederick Bridge, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Walter Parratt, Sir George Martin, and Dr. W. G. Alcock.

The service opens with the processional anthem, "I was glad," by Sir Hubert Parry, composed for the coronation of King Edward VII. In the middle of this anthem the boys of Westminster School exercise their ancient privilege of shouting "Vivat Rex!" "Vivat Regina!" The Abbey choir commence the anthem, which is antiphonally answered by the full choir.

The ancient Litany, which will be chanted to Thomas Tallis's famous "setting," was composed after the second Prayer-book of Edward VI. in 1552. The one used will be the five-part version from Boyce's cathedral music.

The Comfortare is a short but impressive setting of the words "Be strong and play the man," which are selected from an ancient Coronation service and are sung at the actual moment when the crown is placed upon the King's head. It was used at the last Coronation, the music of it being specially composed for that occasion by Sir Walter Parratt, "Master of the King's Musik," and organist of St. George Chapel, Windsor Castle.

The communion service, will, according to ritual law, be preceded by the Introit, which was adapted by Sir F. Bridge from Purcell's "Living Prayer," and sung at the last coronation.

The Creed will be a new arrangement for organ and brass by Sir George Martin of Merbecke's ancient plain song version which originally appeared in the "Book of Common Prayer Noted."

"Veni Creator," an ancient hymn, is translated from a Latin version of the second century by Bishop Cosin. Down the ages comes this watchword of the Church's faith. It has strengthened the faith of millions and so-laced those who mourn. It is sung at the most solemn moments in the Ordination office for priests and at the Coronation of our Sovereigns. When sung to its ancient plain song melody its dignified and serene beauty is indescribable.

The anthem selected is Handel's "Zadok the Priest," which is one of the four anthems composed by Handel for the Coronation of George II. and Queen Caroline, and has been performed since then at each Coronation. It is sung during that part of the ceremony associated with the King's anointing. An interesting feature of it is that the Orchestral Prelude, consisting of 22 bars, is said to suggest the procession of the twelve tribes to King Solomon's Coronation.

The anthem selected for the part of the ceremony where homage is paid to the Sovereigns is "Rejoice in the Lord," which has been specially composed for the service by Sir Frederick Bridge. The words, which are chiefly from the Bible version of the 33rd Psalm, have been most appropriately chosen. The choir sing, "Blessed are the nations whose Lord is their God." "There is no king that can be saved by the multitude of a host." "A mighty man is not delivered by much strength." Its concluding words, "Our soul hath waited patiently for the Lord," are associated with the old Lutheran chorale, "Ein Feste Burg," which the composer has very happily woven into his music. It is scored for full orchestra, and includes a fanfare for trumpet.

The Sanctus and Gloria Excelsis have been specially composed for the occasion. The first, by W. G. Alcock, organist of the Chapels Royal, and assistant organist of the Abbey; the second by Sir Charles Stanford.

During the oblations—that is, the presentation of alms, which formerly took the form of ingots of gold—a new Offertorium will be sung, which has been specially written by Sir Ed-



The Typewriter King of Mexico

Some fifteen years ago, a long, lank Kentucky youth, fresh from college, struck out for Texas to seek his fortune.

The bicycle fever was at its height and William A. Parker—for that's the name of the "hero" of this little business story—secured a position as agent for one of the large bicycle manufacturers.

They are talking yet, down in Texas, about the Kentucky Whirlwind on wheels who popularized bicycles to such an extent that it was considered "bad form" to walk. A year or two later his firm sent Parker to the City of Mexico to take charge of their branch, and he was soon selling bicycles in Spanish at a rate that astonished the natives.

One day an official of the Wells-Fargo Express Company came down to the City of Mexico with an Oliver Typewriter. Parker saw the machine. It was a case of love at first sight. He gave up the bicycle business and secured the Local Agency for The Oliver Typewriter.

With The Oliver Typewriter strapped in one hand and a bunch of Order Blanks in the other, Parker started out to convert a nation to a machine that up to that time had scarcely been heard of in Mexico.

It was a stupendous job and meant years of striving against overwhelming odds. But to this man of iron will, obstacles were merely stepping-stones to success.

To make a long story short, William A. Parker is to-day the Typewriter King of Mexico. He controls the sale of The Oliver Typewriter in the entire republic.

He has branch offices in all the leading cities of Mexico, heads an army of agents, and the Mexican Government reports are authority for the statement that more Oliver Typewriters are imported into Mexico every year than all other makes of Typewriters combined.

Mr. Parker is an important figure in Mexican commercial affairs, stands high with the Government, and is rapidly accumulating the fortune he started out to seek.



ward Elgar. At the conclusion, Sir John Stainer's sevenfold "Amen" will be sung, and at the end of the service the threefold "Amen," by Orlando Gibbons, who was organist of Westminster Abbey from 1623 to 1625. It is taken from the composer's anthem, "Great God of Hosts," the manuscript of which is in the library of Christ Church, Oxford.

During the "recess," when their Majesties retire to Henry VII. Chapel to disrobe, a grand festival Te Deum will be sung, composed by Sir Hubert Parry. For the many processions that will take place—special orchestral music is being written by Sir Edward Elgar and Sir A. Mackenzie.

For the performance of this elaborate ceremonial music there will be a chorus of 500 picked voices selected from the choirs of the Abbey, Cathedrals, Royal Chapels of the Metropolis and provincial cathedrals, and a full orchestra consisting of the King's private band and the orchestras of the Royal Choral Society and other musical combinations. The whole will be under the direction of Sir Frederick Bridge, "Director of the Music at the Coronation." The whole of the music for the Coronation will shortly be issued by Messrs. Novello, singly or comprised in a volume.

The rehearsals will be held in the Church House. One of these will be open to the public on payment for admission. The sum taken for the tickets will be given in aid of the Westminster charities.

The Wit of Bees.

A VIRGINIA farmer had a few swarms of bees which he kept in what are called box hives. Inside these were small boxes which would hold about two or three pounds of honey each. About eight of these were placed in the top of the hive, and as at least one side of each box was of glass, the keeper could easily

look into the hive and see when the boxes were filled with honey.

The farmer usually chose to do this early in the morning, before the bees come out to begin the labors of the day, or at night when they had finished them. Bees do not like to have their dwelling-places molested, and generally try to sting the intruder.

One day some friends were at the farmer's house, and as they wanted honey very much, the farmer thought he would venture to take it out in the afternoon. He knew that some of the boxes were quite full. The hives

stood a few rods from the house, and on that side of the house were large doors leading to the cellar.

It has been mentioned that the boxes were partly of glass, but the bottom of each was made of little slats, so that the bees could go in and out as they liked.

The farmer took out several boxes, carried them into the cellar, shut the cellar door nearly altogether, and hurried away. He put the boxes into the cellar in order to allow any bees which might be in them to fly out and return to the hive; but, in his haste to

avoid being stung, the farmer left the doors open too much, so that the cellar was quite light, whereas it should have been nearly dark.

The bees were so excited and enraged that they flew in all directions, attacking every one who came in their way. A woman on the porch was stung on her cheek; a neighbor passing along the road fared no better; and a great running and screaming ensued.

When supper time came, there were so many bees flying about the cellar doors that no one cared to go near

them. Early the next morning the farmer looked out of the dining-room window and observed that the air was still full of bees.

At about ten o'clock he looked again and not a bee could be seen. He went down and brought up the boxes. But instead of being heavy with honey, as they were the day before when taken from the hive, they were almost as light as air, being filled only with empty combs. The bees had worked with a will and had carried the honey back to the hives.

THERE was an absent-minded bishop in Western Ontario who was constantly finding himself in awkward situations, on account of his extreme abstraction. On a certain occasion he was traveling from London in a northerly direction and found, when the conductor approached him, that he had forgotten where he was to go. The conductor suggested that he telegraph from the next station and find out his destination. It was before the days of long-distance telephone, and the bishop telegraphed to his wife from the first station. "Where was I going?" to be answered at the following station: "Exeter; be sure to get off there." The Bishop then beamed at the anxious conductor and remarked placidly: "These little difficulties always turn out satisfactorily."

The Honorary Governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital during the week commencing on April 23rd, are Messrs. Elias Rogers and J. D. Ivey.

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The effect is to vastly widen the market and make each Local Agent's territory yield the maximum of sales. The liberality and convenience of the Penny Purchase Plan is adding thousands to the list of Oliver Typewriter owners.

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Gentlemen: Please send "Opportunity Book" and details of your Agency Plan.

Name.....

Address.....

Address Agency Department (100)

The Oliver Typewriter Co., 280 OLIVER TYPEWRITER BUILDING, CHICAGO



THE VICTORIOUS OXFORD CREW OF 1911.

The names, reading from left to right, are: Back row—C. E. Tinne (bow), L. G. Wormald (No. 2), R. E. Burgess (No. 3), C. W. B. Littlejohn (No. 5); front row—E. Millington Drake (No. 4), A. S. Garton (No. 6), R. C. Bourne (stroke), Mr. Barker (coach), D. Mackinnon (No. 7); seated on ground—H. B. Wells (cox). Copyright, by arrangement with The Sphere, London.

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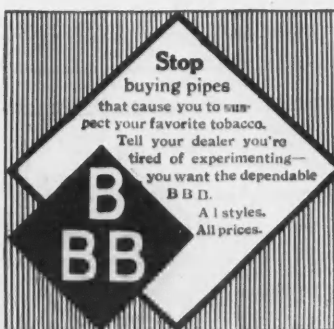
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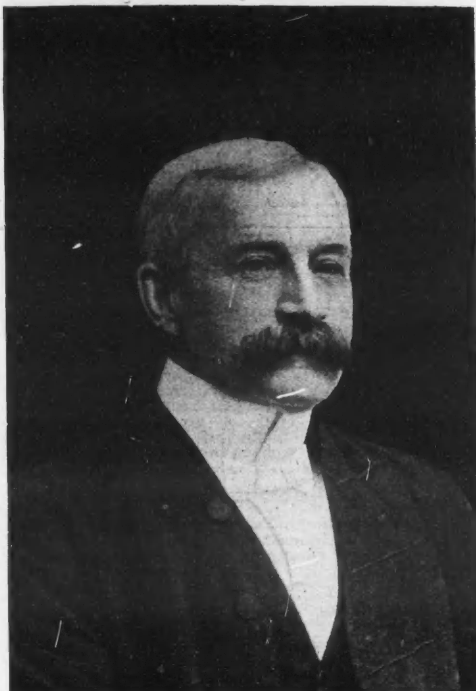
When a woman buys a hat on a Saturday, you can reckon she's going to church to-morrow.

The black side of a man's character is generally kept polished by everyday use.



The International Waterways Treaty

An Address by Sir George C. Gibbons, K.C., Chairman of the Canadian Branch, at the Annual Dinner of The Empire Club of Canada, Toronto.



Sir George Gibbons, K.C.

IN the year 1904 the United States asked our Government to join in the appointing of a Joint Commission—to be known as the International Waterways Commission—to deal with the matter of the use of boundary waters, to be composed of three Canadians and three Americans. Mr. Justice Mabee was the first chairman of the Canadian section. He retired about a year after the formation of the Commission to take a seat upon the Bench, and I had the honor of succeeding him. Dr. King, Dominion Chief Astronomer, and Mr. Louis Coste, C.E., were the other Canadian members of this Commission. Mr. W. J. Stewart, of Ottawa, has since taken Dr. King's place. The American section consisted of Brigadier-General Ernst of Washington, Mr. George Clinton of Buffalo, a leading lawyer and grandson of the celebrated Governor Clinton of that State, and Professor Wisner of Detroit, who had been connected with the Lake Survey and held important official positions in connection with the Federal Government. Mr. Wisner died, and his place was taken by Professor Haskell of Cornell University.

This Commission, as I have told you, was formed for the purpose of dealing with the boundary waters of that great lake system twelve hundred miles in length, extending from the Pigeon River on the north to where the St. Lawrence ceases to be an international boundary—the greatest inland water system in the world; a system upon which more shipping passes than upon any other system in the world; a system absolutely essential to the development of the great Northwest, both in the United States and Canada, and more particularly necessary to us. The wonderful advances that we have had in our Canadian Northwest would have been impossible if the grain had required to be carried to the sea by rail, as vessels can profitably carry freight for about one-fifth the cost of land transportation. The question of maintaining the level of this great system in its integrity is all-important. There were two pressing questions that lead the United States to suggest the formation of this Commission:

First—The necessity of some arrangement between the two countries with regard to boundary waters which would prevent further injury to navigation interests. Diversions already authorized at Chicago had injuriously affected the lake level.

Second—The necessity of dealing with the diversion of surplus waters along the boundary which could be used for power purposes.

It is estimated that the capitalized value of the water power of this system would be at least \$500,000,000, worth at least \$25,000,000 a year, at \$5 per horse power. Everywhere corporations were seeking to control these great public utilities. At Niagara Falls charters innumerable had been granted and were being applied for. On our side three companies had already commenced operation. Upon the American side two companies had commenced operation, and many other charters had been granted and more applied for. On our side we were equally zealous. One company sought to use the Chippewa River and carry the water to the escarpment at St. David's. Another influential company sought to take water direct from Lake Erie and throw it over the escarpment at Jordan; 10,000 cubic feet per second was what this company wanted, which meant another five or six inches off the level of Lake Erie. These matters being pressing, the United States Government asked for the formation of this Commission. It was, as you will notice, composed of three Canadians and three Americans.

It was a permanent board to deal with all questions. It was essential, I think, that our representatives should be Canadian. I think it is important and in the interest of real Imperialism that Canada should do her own work as part of the Empire, and I think it is her own work to attend to her own affairs. I think it is most desirable in dealing with our neighbors, in matters relating to our special interest, that we should assume responsibility, and deal with them ourselves and not call upon the Mother Country to do so, and I think that we can do very much better for ourselves than anybody else can do for us.

I do not think the Americans will ever respect us if we do not attend to our own business. The Government of the Mother Country is and always will be handicapped in attempting to carry on the affairs of this country by reason of her great Imperial interests, and I think we understand the Americans better than the Mother Country representatives would. While self respect demands in the first place that we should attend to our own business, by doing so we get not only better results, but I think we are also getting the greater respect of the Mother Country.

Now, there were more difficulties than perhaps would suggest themselves to you. You would say it was a very easy matter to get an equitable arrangement. It was not very difficult to get the Commission to agree that we should preserve navigation interests. The whole Lake Carriers' Association, representing \$1,000,000,000 invested capital, were absolutely determined that there should be no further interference at Chicago or any place else with the integrity of the lake levels—that the paramount right of the use of these waters was for the right of navigation—that Providence had placed this great system for the purposes of carrying shipping to the sea and they were just as insistent as we could be in saying to the people of Chicago: "You must stop, you must find some other way of carrying off your sewage other than taking the waters of Lake Michigan."

But the people of Chicago said: "What business have you Canadians with the waters of Lake Michigan, these waters are our waters, they are wholly within our State territory, what business has the Federal Government, much less you Canadians, with these waters?" We held our meeting in Chicago to hear what they had to say, and our answer to their question, "Why should you interfere with these waters?" was, "Lake Michigan cannot be separated from the rest of the Great Lakes System, you cannot divert the waters from Lake Michigan without interfering with the whole levels below—you have no right to take these waters to the injury of public interests in Canada or the United States," and the Commission unanimously agreed to report that no further permit should be granted to the people of Chicago to take the waters of Lake Michigan for sewage purposes. That report was approved of by the Secretary of War of the United States, and further permission was refused.

THE Commission agreed without much difficulty upon the general principle that navigation interests must be paramount and that no diversion for power, irrigation or sewage purposes should be permitted to the injury of that paramount right, but where it was possible (as in the

rapids in the St. Mary River, at Niagara Falls and on the St. Lawrence) to develop power without injury to the interests of navigation, the important question arose as to how the surplus water so available was to be distributed as between the two countries. Was the proportion of water which flowed on each side to govern, and, if so, at what particular point was such proportion to be settled? There was no uniformity of flow. The proportions altered continually, although the water was the same. At the rapids in the St. Mary River at Sault Ste. Marie possibly sixty-five per cent. of the flow is upon the American side, while a mile above the International Bridge the waters are about evenly divided. In the Niagara River at the Falls themselves possibly seven-eighths of the flow is upon the Canadian side, while a mile above the crest of the rapids the larger flow is upon the American side. In the St. Lawrence River at Barnhardt's Island itself possibly ninety per cent. of the flow is upon the American side. The Canadian Commissioners took their stand upon the principle of equal division everywhere.

One of the greatest difficulties of the Commission was to have fixed principles of international law agreed upon. The American Commissioners felt at first that they had not jurisdiction to settle general principles but were only authorized to deal with regard to specific cases referred to them. The Canadian members of the Commission felt that it was absolutely essential in our interests that definite principles should be agreed upon which would apply everywhere and be enforced by a permanent joint board. International law is largely merely the opinion of text-writers which nations accept when such opinion is favorable and dispute when it does not accord with their interests. There is no principle of international law which permits one country to grant riparian rights in restriction of the rights of citizens of other countries; in other words, no country can, by grants to its own citizens, control the right of the other country within its own territory to deal as it pleases with its own waters.

In the absence of some regulation there was nothing to prevent the United States or Canada in the St. Mary River or in the Niagara or St. Lawrence Rivers, within their own territory, taking all the water they could get as long as they did not interfere with the public right of use for navigation purposes. It would never do, however, to have each country grabbing these waters to the injury of interests in the other, and it was absolutely essential, therefore, that international law should be made governing these conditions as between the United States and Canada, and the Commission finally succeeded in coming to an agreement as to boundary waters fixing the order of precedence in which the same should be used as follows:

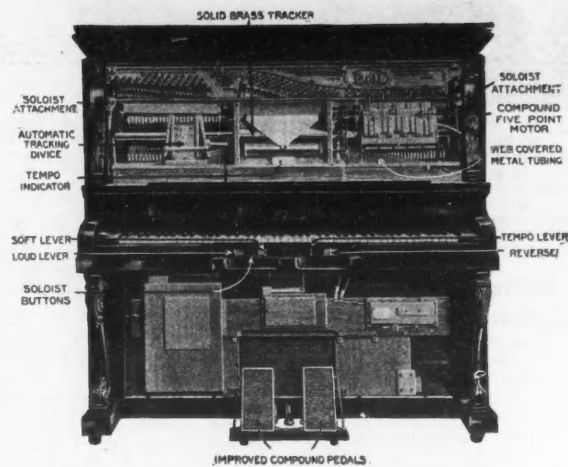
- (1) Domestic purposes.
- (2) Uses for navigation, including navigation interests.
- (3) Power and irrigation purposes.

And they further agreed on the principle that each nation was entitled to an equal division of all the surplus bound any waters available for power or irrigation purposes.

At Niagara Falls an exception was made, not because entitled to more than one-half—because I do not think we were—but the interests of navigation did not come into play at Niagara Falls. Nobody but a lunatic would attempt to navigate the river at that point—(laughter)—and, therefore, you could take all the river without interfering with navigation. The Americans were exceedingly anxious to preserve the scenic beauty, and we thought that it would be exceedingly foolish to run foul of that feeling, at least until there was great necessity for our doing so—but as we could use more water at Niagara Falls without interfering with navigation than they could—it was agreed that we should take 36,000 cubic feet per second as against their 20,000. 36,000 cubic feet per second means 440,000 h.p., four times our present demand.

IT would be exceedingly impolitic to consent that during the term of this Treaty—which is made for five years—(and continues until terminated by notice thereafter)—there should be any further development, because on our side any further development in the meantime would mean further export to United States. Our section of the Commission was very strongly of the view that no development for power purposes should hereafter be permitted in this country for export—that we should preserve the privilege of our own people for their own use—as if power is permitted to be exported at all, it will be found exceedingly difficult to get it back again when wanted. We have above Niagara Falls all the power that we will need for years, and there can be further larger development in the river below if necessary. If the time comes that what we now have, together with what is available below the Falls, will not suffice, it may be necessary for both countries to sacri-

(Concluded on page 9.)



The interior of a 1911 "Bell" Flyer-Fiero, showing the marvellous pneumatic control devices for producing solo effects, etc.

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SIR WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL'S diary for April, 1852, has this glimpse of Thackeray: "The sportsmen among whom I had the honor to be numbered were of the Winkle order; Thackeray, Dickens, John Leech, Jerrold, Lemon, Ibbotson, were invited, and carriages were reserved to Watford. As we were starting a written excuse was brought from Dickens to be conveyed to Mrs. X by Thackeray. The party drove up to the house, and after compliments Thackeray delivered the billet. The effect was unpleasant. Mrs. X fled along the hall and the guests heard her calling to the cook, 'Martin, don't roast the ortolans, Mr. Dickens isn't coming.' Thackeray said he never

felt so small. "There's a test of popularity for you! No ortolans for Pendennis!"

What we call a good-natured man is a man what's afraid to quarrel with anybody.

"Love your neighbors as yourself," said a politician, with great earnestness.

When we get to heaven most of us will have to have self-playing harps.

Your own boy is smart, but when the boy next door says the same thing, he's cheeky.

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HERE is, perhaps, not much of "The Old Town" as George Ade originally wrote it, in the production seen in Toronto this week, but it does not matter. The playgoer gets something better. He gets Montgomery and Stone full measure and overflowing, and really in their case it seems impossible to get too much of a good thing. Every musical entertainment that comes along is advertised as something that will drive dull care away. As a matter of fact most of them make one think of one's debts or the bad egg one started to eat the week before last. But in the case of "The Old Town" one gets away from oneself completely except in the brief intervals when some of the minor characters are seriously trying to sing. While Montgomery and Stone are on the stage and they are there nearly all the time they are accompanied by polyphonic effects of laughter that rise to crescendos every few minutes. It would be difficult to analyse just why they are so amusing. There is no rapid fire of wit, there is nothing in the way of lyrics that one cannot hear in any vaudeville theatre; but these comedians come forth and "get" the audience so to speak, and once they get it they keep it. As a play, "The Old Town" is merely an excuse to put scenery and girls on the stage and to provide frequent disguises for Montgomery and Stone. It has the most innocuous thing in the way of a plot that the author has ever turned out. It is not to be compared with his early effort "The Sultan of Sulu" and it is almost impossible to believe that it was penned by the same man who wrote "The County Chairman." The story of two village lads who ran away with a circus and returned in hard luck to the old town would seem to offer possibilities to Mr. Ade in the minds of those who have read his inimitable sketches of parish life in the middle West published in the first volume of "Fables in Slang." Of such possibilities Mr. Ade has not availed himself. The plot is a handsome set of scenery depicting the everglades of Florida and another picturing the foothills of Southern California. These localities were obviously chosen because they offered opportunities to the brush of the scene painter. The music of Mr. Gustave Luders is tinkling and without special distinction. Take it for all and all, it is not to be compared as an artistic product with Victor Herbert's "Red Mill" which was the last vehicle used by these comedians. When they are through with it, it will be heard of no more.

The career of Montgomery and Stone has been a remarkable one. Fred A. Stone, the lanky member of the team, is an old circus man who was a member of the Sells aggregation; his partner, David Montgomery, started his stage career as a member of Haverly's Minstrels. The development of the so-called vaudeville craze in the early nineties brought them into the field with a black face sketch in 1894. When ot

first saw them in Shea's theatre in this city their representation of a pair of happy-go-lucky singing and dancing "coons" was so realistic that most of the audience believed them to be actually negroes. Had they been ordinary variety comedians they would be doing that same sketch yet, instead of having delighted everyone with the myriad of things they have done since. It is probable that their visit to England with their black face sketch upwards of ten years ago was the turning of the tide. Their possibilities as dancers were recognized by English stage managers and they went into pantomime and emerged full-fledged eccentric comedians of the Dan Leno school. Then came "The Wizard of Oz" an American variation on the British pantomime which is a feature of Christmastide, in every important city of the British isles. Children who saw the "Tin Woodman" of Montgomery, and "The Scarecrow" of Stone, will some day tell their own children of the delight they experienced. Since then their character sketches and burlesques have been protean in character. Their fun has a freshness and spontaneity that is always refreshing to the most jaded playgoer and their pranks are in every respect untainted with vulgarity. In "The Old Town" they as usual furnish many surprises. Not the least of these is the slack wire walking of Stone, which though it is presented as a burlesque, shows his genuine and training and experience as an equilibrist. This is probably a reminiscence of his circus days. Still more surprising is his performance in his lasso dance. As a native of Colorado who roamed the West with a circus when a boy he probably picked this up from the cowboys, but he far surpasses any cowboy one ever saw in the matter of nerve, control and eye. No doubt the intellectual reader will argue that this sort of thing is not art, but it is a great deal more interesting than what passes for art. An essay that has not

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star by marrying and leaving the stage at the height of her fame. Miss Anglin, a woman considerably more youthful, has enjoyed a very rapid rise of recent years, but there has been no critic to hint that her vogue was not based on a sure artistic foundation. Though she has been praised in every corner not only of the United States but of Australia, the people of Toronto know less of her artistic achievements than those of any other city of equal size on this continent. Barring an appearance in a wretched, trivial affair known as Cynthia, she has not acted here since she assumed stellar rank, and her only previous visits were when as a beginner she was playing in the companies of James O'Neill and E. H. Sothern. A review of what she has done should, therefore, possess some interest for Canadians. She is one of the few school-of-acting graduates who has really amounted to anything, and she was trained at the Empire Dramatic School under that accomplished actor, the late Nelson Wheatcroft. She did some barnstorming in the Maritime Provinces where she was born, and for a time was leading woman for Charles Roloffs of Buffalo, who has since won fame as a maker of art furniture, but who was at one time almost equally famous for his deplorable efforts to play Shakespearean roles. She became leading woman for James O'Neill and her Virginia to his "Virginian" was a very delicate performance. The Sothern engagement followed and then she passed into the company of Richard Mansfield and created in America the role of Roxane in "Cyrano de Bergerac." It was a splendid opportunity because the play had created a furore and the delineator of the role of Roxane was certain to win more critical attention than would ordinarily be bestowed on so slight a part. The poetic quality of her acting delighted all observers, though her emotional power was then unsuspected. Her popularity was such as to keep her in New York for several seasons, chiefly in stock presentations of The Empire theatre, the final attempt to run a stock company at high prices in New York. Of this organization she became leading lady and on the morning after the presentation of Henry Arthur Jones' drama "Mrs. Dane's Defence," all America rang with the news that a new and wonderful emotional actress had appeared. Strangely enough the London creator of this role was also an actress reared in Toronto—Miss Lena Ashwell. Because Mrs. Dane had a "past" theatrical managers assumed, following the weird logic that prevails with them, that Miss Anglin should go on playing ladies with "pasts" for ever. With the exception of Ruth Jordan in "The Great Divide," a play which she herself discovered, her original creations had been chiefly ladies of this class; though in her summer enterprises at San Francisco where she is a great favorite, she has played many comedy roles. In "Green Stockings" the heroine has no cause for secret remorse and she produced because it met her wish to play once more such a part.

THE THEATRES

Messrs. Liebler and Company announce the appearance at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday evening for six night performances and a matinee on Saturday of one of America's leading stars and one of Toronto's famous citizens, Margaret Anglin, in a new comedy, "Green Stockings," the joint work of A. E. W. Mason, a well known English novelist, and George Fleming. The scenes of the play are laid in rural England at the country seat of William Faraday, Esq., and the period is today. Miss Anglin has not been seen professionally in Toronto for nearly seven years. Mr. Faraday, a widower, is blessed with four charming daughters, one a widow, another a wife, yet another has just become engaged, while the fourth, Celia, most popular and charming of them all, is still residing in the peaceful shades of blissful spinsterhood. In England, there prevails a time-honored custom, which provides that unattached daughters of a family shall wear green stockings at their sister's weddings, possibly as a gentle reminder to eligible young men in the neighborhood. Celia has donned two pairs of green stockings, and the announcement of another engagement of a sister threatens her with the necessity of purchasing another pair. Celia has a clever wit, so she invents a method whereby she forestalls the sympathy that she expects at the prospect of having to continue "stocking green stockings." A maze of difficulties, however, immediately compasses the unhappy plotter, and an exhausting necessity for explanation arises. Celia, who exhibits a masterly adaptation for dealing with the complications ultimately finds herself in an inexpressible quandary by the

appearance of the actual person whose existence she thought she invented. The company for "Green Stockings," besides Miss Anglin, includes H. Reeves-Smith, George Woodward, Maude Granger, Ruth Rose and Ruth Holt Boucicault.

The Princess Theatre, will have as its attraction for the week beginning next Monday, April 24th, Jos. M. Gates' latest musical comedy novelty, entitled "Katie Did," direct from its three weeks' engagement at the Colonial Theatre, Chicago. Like all of the Gates' productions, "Katie Did" is full of snap and ginger, beautiful stage pictures, electrical and scenic novelties, bright, sparkling, catchy music, with a notable cast and exceptional chorus. "Katie Did" is a transportation to music of the famous old farce "My Friend From India," with lyrics and incidental dialogue by Frank Smithson and W. C. Duncan, and music by Karl Hoschna, who also wrote the music for "Three Twins," "Bright Eyes," "The Girl of My Dreams," and "Madame Sherry," etc.

Unlike most musical comedies, "Katie Did" tells a consistent story. Mr. Gates, always fortunate in the selection of a cast to present his productions is particularly enthusiastic over the principals in "Katie Did," including May Vokes, Clarence Harvey, Violet Colby, Bert Baker, Freddy Nice, Jod Prouty, Florence May, Josie Intropoli, Anna Wilkes, Frank Shea, W. D. Merket and La Petite Adelaide, assisted by J. J. Hughes in oriental and specialty dances. As far as



MARGARET ANGLIN AS A CHILD.
From a photograph taken when she was a pupil of Loretta Abbey.

May Vokes is concerned, no more fortunate selection could have been made for the part of Tilly, the German slave, which part she originated in the original version of "My Friend From India," and played so successfully for a number of seasons.

At the Royal Alexandra Theatre week of May 1st, the latest musical comedy success, "The Kissing Girl," direct from its phenomenal run of nearly 250 performances at the Cort Theatre, Chicago, will reveal the charms of its tuneful score and the beauty of a cast of principals and chorus said to be of great loveliness. It should prove doubly welcome to the theatre-going public of this city because of the originality of its dialogue, and the musicianly quality of its melodies, together with the eminence of its cast of principals. Mr. Slocum is alive to the value of Toronto in its appreciation of good musical comedy and has more faith in the discriminating taste of the city than have many of the Eastern theatrical magnates. With his partners, he has lavished a vast sum in producing "The Kissing Girl," and is firm in the conviction that the company generally will support the clever organization which he now presents. The company selected for "The Kissing Girl" is one of power—not only in musical sense, but in dramatic interpretation of lyrical works. It is headed by the accomplished Texas Quinan, who will be featured in the name role. Supporting her will be Harry Hermon, the comedian, Tom Whiffin, "Venita," Fitzhugh, Mr. London, the tenor, and Ida Fitzhugh, a distinguished German comedienne. These, with a chorus of handsome men and beautiful women furnish an ensemble of 70 people. The costume, designed by Schoutz, is regarded as particularly brilliant and effective.

According to Acton Davies of the New York Evening Sun, Mrs. Fiske has scored a success in her new production, "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," which she rehearsed in Toronto last autumn. It is years and years since Mrs. Fiske has had a comedy role which gave her such a gorgeous opportunity for comedy acting, says Mr. Davies. As a matter of fact, she hasn't had such a droll role since she played Featherbrain. Her Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh is a subtle and irresistible creature. Mr. Harry James Smith can raise his hat to himself this morning, for he has written her a role which it is worth going a long, long way to see. Never for one instant does Mrs. Fiske allow her characterization to slump from high comedy into farce. The delicious way in which she rattles off her lines in her ultra-English tones, only to drop suddenly into most adroitly uttered United States the moment she and "Ma" and little sister are alone, reminds one of that wonderful drop from Nevada's winter into California's summer which you experience while en route to San Francisco. Mrs. Fiske fairly revelled in this role.

Annette Kellerman, "The Diving Venus," will be the headliner at Shea's Theatre next week. This is Miss Kellerman's first appearance in Toronto, and she has been a sensation wherever she has appeared. The "Diving Venus" is the name given this physically perfect woman, who has won for herself one championship after another for her aquatic feats. The special features for the week are Dave Genora and Ray

Balley in original songs and dances, and Eugene and Willie Howard in the Porter and the Salesman. Included in this week's bill are Harry Linton and Anita Lawrence, Ha Grannon, Harry Jolson, La Maze, Quail and Joe, and the kinetograph.

A consistent book of lyrics is promised with Fred Irwin's Majestics, to say nothing of six complete sets of massive scenery with bewildering electrical effects and a costume equipment that will make a Broadway manager sit up and look with envious astonishment. A company of this magnitude, gorgeousness and extravagance, must play to capacity houses, or its promoter loses a fortune. Mr. Irwin has set out to revolutionize burlesque, and begs to announce that this is the one big musical review where you can bring your families. This attraction will be seen at the Gayety Theatre next week with daily matinees.

Secret of Genius.

IT is not altogether easy to imagine a Lady Macbeth eating chops. Yet her greatest impersonator got her inspiration from them, if one may rely on an altogether delightful authority.

On a certain occasion, writes Mr. E. V. Lucas in his recent book, "The Second Post," the painter Haydon paid his butcher, who reciprocated by expressing great admiration for the artist's painting of "Alexander."

"Quite alive sir!" said the butcher. "I am glad that you think so," said the artist.

"Yes, sir; but, as I have often said to my sister, you could not have painted that picture, sir, if you had not eat my meat, sir."

"Very true, Mr. Sowerby."

"Ah, sir, I have a fancy for genius, sir."

"Have you, Mr. Sowerby?"

"Yes, sir. Mrs. Siddons, sir, has eat my meat, sir. Never was such a woman for chops, sir! Ah, sir, she was a wonderful crayture!"

"She was, Mr. Sowerby."

"Ah, sir, when she used to act that there character—but, Lord, such a head, as I say to my sister—that there woman, sir, that murders a king between 'em."

"Oh, Lady Macbeth."

"Ah, sir, that's it—Lady Macbeth."

I used to get up with the butler behind her carriage when she acted, and I used to see her looking quite wild and all the people quite frightened. 'Aha, my lady,' says I, 'if it wasn't for my meat, though, you wouldn't be able to do that!'"—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

BEAT WORLD'S RECORD.

At Los Angeles, Cal., on April 9, a Cadillac car made the greatest mileage ever made by an American car in a 24-hour race, beating former

world's records by 195 miles. The car covered 1,448 miles, an average of 60 1/2 miles an hour for 24 hours of continual running; second to and only 43 miles behind special built \$7,000 Fiat racing car. Although the race was a free-for-all, the Cadillac entered was a strictly stock chassis to the very smallest detail. The car never missed a shot or made a mechanical repair. Lost 31 minutes changing tires, changing crews, replenishing fuel and replacing broken lamp. The car at end of the race was in perfect condition. Of the ten starters, five finished, the Cadillac 229 miles ahead of nearest following competitor and 334 miles ahead world's record for 30 horsepower cars. This proves the Cadillac beyond all doubt the American long distance champion.

THE great bluffer of the State of Minnesota, says Senator Nelson, was an Indian up in the lumber regions, who took great delight in walking up to people and saying: "Uh! me heap big Injun. You scared o' me?"

And as he was an Indian of considerable stature, with a face about as pleasant as a gargoy's, nearly everybody admitted to him that he was indeed a big Indian and that they were sure enough scared of him. This nearly tickled him to death, and he kept his habit of putting his stock question to everybody who came along, until one day he walked up to a tall, raw-boned lumberjack, who had just come out of the woods after six months of log rolling.

"Me heap big Injun," said the big bluff. "You scared o' me?"

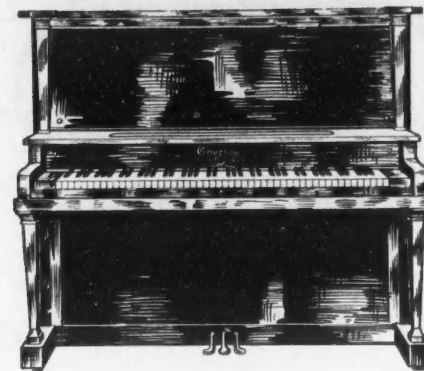
The lumberjack replied by hitting the interrogator a lick between the eyes that set him spinning for a moment like one of those new-fangled revolving barber poles.

"That's how scared I am of you," remarked the lumberjack, as he bit off a fresh chew of tobacco, "you blamed bow and arrow son-of-a-gun!"

AN interesting bashful young man was driving one evening with a young lady whom he had been calling on for some time previous. The stillness of the evening and the beauty of the scene around him inspired his courage, and, sitting stiffly erect with his face forward, he asked suddenly: "May I kiss you?"

"Surely," she coyly replied.

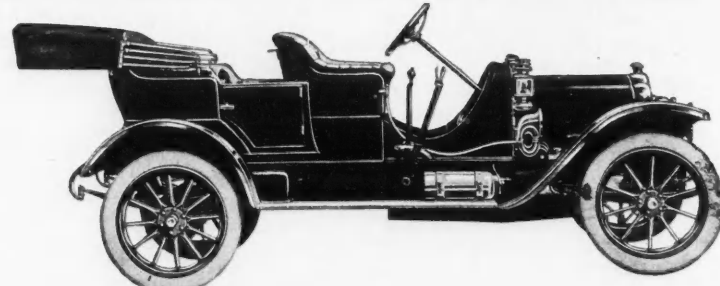
"Aw," he said, his face scarlet, and lurching his horses to a run—"aw, I was only foolin'."



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looked or omitted in the construction of the White cars. They are built to endure—built for continuous service. It is a fact voiced by countless owners of the White cars that they are better after a year or two of using—that they improve with age.

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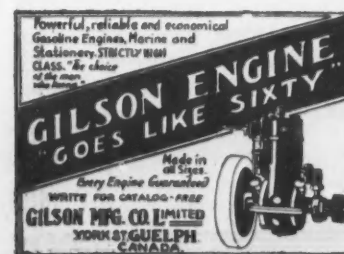


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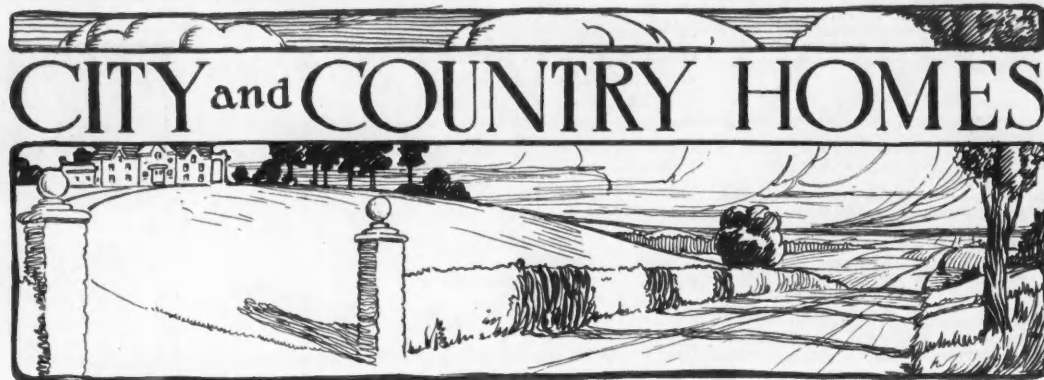
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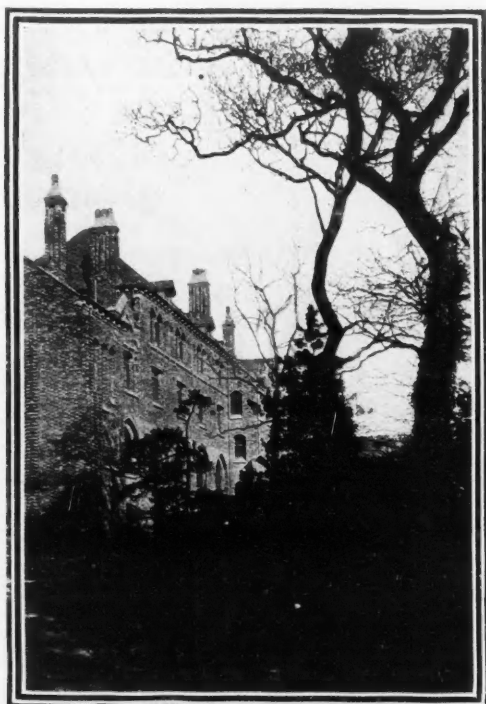
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Making Home Furnishings.

ONE very distinct drawback in regard to cultivating one's instinct for and appreciation of beauty in household fittings here in America is that it is almost impossible to satisfy that appreciation without large wealth, because the majority of the ready-made things to be found in the shops are not intrinsically beautiful. They are either cheap and poor in construction or expensive and elaborate in construction, but the simple, beautiful, well-made piece of furniture or room fitting is as a rule not to be had except when made to order, and then, of course, at a very special price, so that with the present study of right living and a right understanding of the relation of furniture and dress to life many people are in the predicament of knowing good things and wanting them and being utterly unable to have them in their houses.

Here, in America, we have grown so to depend upon factories that most of us have stage fright at the idea of making anything. Now, as a matter of fact, if each



Quarr Abbey, Benedictine Abbey, near Ryde, Isle of Wight.

one of us were to use all the time that we waste, not taken from rest or work, but just from idleness, we could have many beautiful things in our homes and have them without any effort which was not for our own good, because the amount of mental and physical work involved in planning and executing house furniture and fittings is extremely beneficial to the average busy man or woman whose activities are largely along the mental plane.

It is absolutely true that the making of a thing, brings not only a real cultivation, but a genuine understanding of the value of that article and an appreciation of the reasons for making it beautiful and for the fullest enjoyment of it that no amount of money expended could possibly attain. Every woman who has come to a realization of what beauty is in house fittings, how it must relate to the house itself, how it must express her own ideas of environment, knows that it is almost impossible to get together just the things that she would like to have in her own house, and yet if she is willing to furnish her house slowly, if she is willing really for the sake of the final beauty of this house to do a good deal of thought and hard work, she can have with very little expenditure of money, rugs and hangings, the colorings of her walls and the fixtures throughout her home practically as she wishes.

Women as Architects.

THE desirability, not so say the necessity, for women as architects received striking confirmation during the surprise visit paid recently to the Hampstead Garden Suburb by King George and Queen Mary, for the latter, though not an architect, was able at once to point out a defect in the construction of a domestic feature in a small flat they examined. This defect consisted in the depth of the larder cupboard and the height of the shelves at the back—both so great that the occupant was unable to reach the shelves without extraneous assistance. In the case observed by Her Majesty the tenant was an old lady, who gained access to the shelves in question by using a box to stand on. In itself the defect was perhaps a small one, yet it illustrates the point that there is not only an opening, but a distinct desirability for women as architects. Indeed, it is a practically accepted axiom that there are too few women architects, for, if there is one subject more than another in which woman's talent is required, it is domestic architecture. As a speaker at the International Town Planning Conference held in London last year acknowledged, thousands of mistakes have been made for want of woman's household knowledge.

It will be observed that it is mainly as a designer of domestic accommodation that women is now called on to act in the role of architect, and, though we would not deny the possibility of her rising to greater heights in the profession, we would point out one chief reason why woman has not hitherto won any place in the ranks of the world's architects, and why even now she can hardly expect to do so. Architecture is not only an art, but a profession, and in carrying it out the designer has to take command of the mechanics and charge of the works during the construction of the contemplated building. Now, in almost every civilised country the masons, carpenters, and their laborers are men, and public opinion has hitherto been averse to women assuming the control

of bodies of workmen. Further, as much of the work has to be supervised from scaffolding, often at considerable heights, woman's distinctive dress has forbidden her from carrying out this secondary but important part of an architect's profession. Those conversant with building know that the studio design, however sound in plan and construction or beautiful in style and decoration, is only half the work; the other part has to be carried out on the spot, in the building itself, where often a hundred and one difficulties, or even problems, have to be met, faced, and solved as they crop up. This, then, is the department where the theory of woman's equality with man as an architect breaks down in practice.

In addition to the reasons just given why women have never figured in the list of celebrated architects, there is this other, that in the past the designers of the world's greatest buildings have been nearly always men gifted with other talents and having knowledge of other crafts. Some were sculptors or workers in metal, many were engineers, while most were artists, and some indeed combined all these attributes. Thus Michael Angelo not only designed St. Peter's in Rome, sculptured the colossal "Youthful David" in Florence, and painted the decorations of the Sixtine Chapel, but wrote poems and designed engines of warfare. Bramante was almost equally famous as a painter as an architect; Brunelleschi was a goldsmith and sculptor, while Palladio wrote a treatise on ancient architecture which was translated into every European language. Of course, it must not be supposed that we would imply that present-day architects should be poets or painters, sculptors or jewelers, before they are allowed to design churches or houses, although a knowledge of several arts is still highly desirable, if not necessary to good architecture. On the contrary, nowadays they must specialise at least if they want to make a living by their art. And it is precisely here that women come in. Already some have specialised as carvers of church fittings, many have become expert in decorating or landscape gardening, two minor forms of architecture. Let them go a step further, and so familiarise themselves with domestic requirements and appliances to meet them that no firm of eminent architects would consider itself complete without a lady partner, whose special province was domestic architecture.—The Queen.

Labor-Saving House Plans.

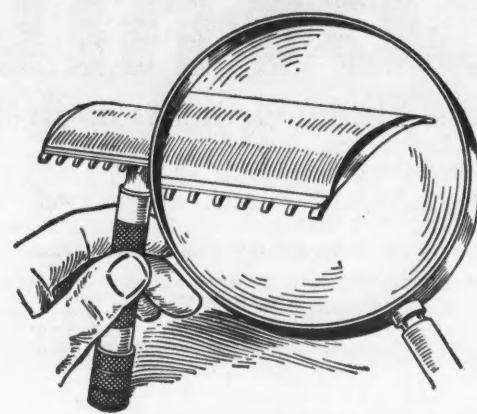
ONE of the great desiderata in house planning to-day, and one common alike to flat, suburban house, and country cottage, is the provision of domestic labor-saving appliances. These are necessitated partly by the scarcity of domestic servants, and also because so many of the lower middle classes and most of the working class families cannot afford to keep a servant at all. For these last life is generally hard enough, and anything which minimises labor is heartily welcomed by the poor, often over-worked housewife. How many houses are there in England, for instance, which have no water laid on, or even have no water supply within a few yards of the door! We think a return on this head would probably astonish many of the good folk who annually send millions of pounds to foreign parts in order that the natives may live in greater comfort and decency. How many houses are there in Great Britain without proper cooking ranges, sinks, larders, or store closets? In too many cases still the poor cannot buy provisions, etc., in economically large quantities for the simple reason they have nowhere to store them. How many thousands of small bedrooms are there which cannot be ventilated by the chimney opening because they have no fireplaces? In the matter of spacious, well-lighted kitchens, too, how many flats are there, as well as cottages, which have no light, airy room for the preparation of food? As to bathrooms, linen closets, and other desirable means of cleanliness, tidiness, and comfort, how often are they not conspicuous by their absence? In the providing of these things in the houses for the poor, and of means in better-class homes for utilising the new electrical appliances for washing, wringing, ironing, as well as in the other directions we have indicated, there lies a field of useful, honorable work for any woman with the will and brain power to take up this important branch of domestic architecture.



A SHROPSHIRE MANOR HOUSE.

A detail of Elsie, a very ancient house at Mill-schope, Shropshire. It is built of rubble, with facings of oak, with plaster filling.

—Country Life.



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MR. SIDENER had made his first public speech. His subject was good. "The Iniquities of Industrial Economy," and he hoped his treatment had been adequate. He was not sure. He waited for his wife's verdict, but she was strangely silent. She had listened to him from the gallery of the town hall and he had half expected her to meet him at the door afterwards and to say, as soon as they were out of hearing: "Oh, it was simply great, Eddy." But they were half way home and she had said nothing of the kind. "Well," he began awkwardly, when he could hear it no longer, "what did you think of my speech?" "What you said was all right," she answered with guarded enthusiasm, "but it seemed to me that you didn't make the most of your opportunities." "Opportunities?" repeated Mr. Sidener. "What do you mean, Effie?" "Why," Mrs. Sidener replied, "you had ever so many chances to sit down before you did."

You can tell that women have no sense of humor by the way they look at their hats without laughing.

It is easier to live high on a low salary than to live low on a high salary.

The International Waterways Treaty

(Continued from page 5.)

face Niagara Falls, but that question can be left to be decided when the necessity arises.

I am not going to go on dealing with all the details of the various matters. To attempt to deal with the whole work of the Commission would be impossible at a time like this. All that it had accomplished would have been unavailing without a treaty giving effect to its recommendations. I had the honor to act with Mr. George Clinton of Buffalo in preparing the first draft of the treaty. I am not going to attempt, nor would it be wise, or politic to discuss what occurred later at Washington. Negotiations were continued for a considerable time before an agreement could be reached by that the treaty should give effect to the principles suggested in the reports of the Commission. We knew well that it was vital to our interests that this should be done and that if any attempt was made to deal with specific cases without this protection, it meant endless trouble everywhere along the boundary. Our view was that with principles once established and a permanent Commission appointed to apply them, all difficulties could be worked out satisfactorily and almost automatically, but if it was left open to any commission to say what ought to be done here, or what ought to be done there, without rules of international law controlling its decisions, endless trouble would ensue and consequent friction of a most irritating character would result between the two countries. The insistent demands of wealthy corporations backed by local influence, would be a source of embarrassment to the authorities in each country, as it would be easy for these interests to inflame the passions of the people to serve their own ends. The treaty as it finally passed, adopted in substance the principles suggested in the original draft. The first provision is, to my mind, of exceeding importance—under the Webster-Ashburton Treaty there is this provision, and it is the only provision dealing with the boundary from the head of Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence:

Article VII: "It is further agreed that the channels in the River St. Lawrence on both sides of the Long Sault Islands and of Barnhart Island; the channels in the River Detroit on both sides of the island Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores; and all the several channels between the various islands lying near the junction of the River St. Clair with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both countries."

These particular channels were the places where at that time it was essential that this privilege should be given so that the people of each country could have in the waters of the other the right to navigate. But navigation has changed entirely since then, and no provision had been made with regard to new channels since created and now essential to the use of these waters. Since the Treaty of 1842 giving the special rights above referred to the channels in use have been greatly altered by artificial improvements nearly entirely by the United States Government within their own territory, notably the Hay Lake Channel and the Neebish Channel in the St. Mary River near Sault Ste. Marie, whereby they have opened up a new line of travel eleven miles shorter and four feet deeper than that previously available and one which can be navigated at night with a reasonable degree of safety. The United States are now creating what is known as the New Livingstone Channel in the Detroit River and are proceeding to build a new lock at Sault Ste. Marie. By the preliminary article of the Treaty "boundary waters" are defined as:

"The waters from main shore to main shore of the lakes and rivers and connecting waterways, or the portions thereof, along which the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada passes, including all bays, arms, and inlets thereof, but not including tributary waters which in their natural channels would flow into such lakes, rivers, and waterways, or waters flowing from such lakes, rivers, and waterways, or the waters of rivers flowing across the boundary."

By Article I. of the Treaty it is agreed: "That the navigation of all navigable boundary waters shall forever continue free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels and boats of both countries equally."

It will be noticed that this provision is much broader and removes any doubt as to the right of each country with regard to the use of all boundary waters for the purposes of navigation. There is a further provision that during the term of the treaty our vessels have the same right of navigation as vessels of the United States in Lake Michigan, that is to say, during the term of the Treaty the Union Jack can pass through the Straits of Mackinaw as freely as the Stars and Stripes. (Applause.) The Treaty adopts the principles suggested by the Commission and provides further that there can be no interference with the level on one side of the boundary by diversions or obstructions on the other without the consent of the International Joint Commission, so that there can be no dam in the St. Lawrence or elsewhere without the consent of the Commission, and without the consent as well of each Government within its own territory. The Treaty deals with streams crossing the international boundary and prevents obstruction in one country to the injury of private or public interests in the other. It also provides against the pollution of boundary waters and of streams crossing the boundary.

IN dealing with diversions in one country of waters which in their natural course would flow into the other, the treaty adopts a new principle. While fully protecting public interests of navigation, it allows each country to permit diversions within its own territory, although the effect would be to injure private interests in the other country, but it makes special provision by which such private interests are as fully indemnified as if they were in the country where the diversion took place. It might be a very dangerous thing to say in any other country: "You shall not be able to make use of your waters because some injury may be done to private interests in the other country." Under this treaty each country treats the citizens of the other just as it treats the citizens of its own, and all are fully protected. The result will, I think, be that you will find that there will not be many such diversions. But the most important provision in all the Treaty, in my opinion, is Article IX:

"The high contracting parties further agree that any other questions or matters of difference arising between them involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either in relation to the other or to the inhabitants of the other, along the common frontier between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, shall be referred from time to time to the International Joint Commission for examination and report, whenever either the Government of the United States or the Government of the Dominion of Canada shall request that such questions or matters of difference be so referred."

"The International Joint Commission is authorized in each case so referred to examine into and report upon the facts and circumstances of the particular questions and matters referred, together with such conclusions and recommendations as may be appropriate, subject, however, to any restrictions or exceptions which may be imposed with respect thereto by the terms of the reference."

"Such reports of the Commission shall not be regarded as decisions of the questions or matters so submitted, either on the facts or the law, and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award."

"The Commission shall make a joint report to both Governments in all cases, in which all or a majority of the Commissioners agree, and in case of disagreement the minority may make a joint report to both Governments, or separate reports to their respective Governments."

"In case the Commission is evenly divided upon any question or matter referred to it for report, separate reports shall

be made by the Commissioners on each side to their own Government."

The next article, No. X., provides that by consent of both countries the Commission shall act as a court of final judgment in all cases submitted to it by consent of both countries. I doubt if there is existing between any two countries so far-reaching a provision in the cause of peace as Article IX. of this treaty. Twenty years ago I had the honor of attending a colonial dinner at London, England. Several eminent Canadians there spoke eloquently of their loyalty to the Mother Country, but unnecessarily, as I thought, made unfriendly references to the United States. Lord Knutsford, the then Colonial Secretary, replied, and after speaking of the responsibilities of the great Motherland at home and abroad, and her great colonial system, and of the menaces, then as real as now, thanked the Canadian speakers for what they had said, but added, with great solemnity, that he felt it his duty to say that the very best service a Canadian citizen could render to the Empire was to be rendered by assisting in removing all possibility of conflict between Great Britain and the United States.

All the members of the American Commission were capable, upright men, and have never sought to obtain any advantage over us. I think, moreover, the American statesmen generally are now honestly seeking to establish upon a permanent basis such friendly relations. At the Hague Tribunal the other day the Argentine Minister, one of the five arbitrators, agreed with the American contention as to the limitation of our bays. Judge Gray, the United States representative on the Commission, instead of joining in a minority report, joined with the majority in settling forever this vexed question against the interests of his own country, deeming it more important, no doubt, to have it finally settled than that dissatisfaction and irritation should result by doubt being cast upon the correctness of the decision.

NOW you have President Taft proposing a treaty with Great Britain by which all manner of questions, even those involving honor and vital interest, shall be referred to arbitration. The statesmen of Great Britain, both sides of politics, have cheerfully intimated their willingness to enter into such an arrangement. If the statesmen of Great Britain, on whom the responsibility of Empire rests, find it politic and desirable to remove all possible chance of conflict, we assuredly can safely follow their lead. I think it is a fortunate thing for us and for the world that the leading statesmen of the United States, big men like the President, Mr. Taft, that very able man, the Honorable Elihu Root, Mr. Knox, the present Secretary of State, the Honorable Theodore Burton, Mr. Bacon, the former Secretary of State, and the late President Mr. Roosevelt, and others, are all working heartily towards the establishment of a Permanent Court at the Hague. It is proposed that all the nations who join in the formation of this Court shall agree to abide by its decrees themselves and to enforce them if necessary as against all the world by their armies and navies. I beg to prophesy to you that within five years such Court will be established, and that Great Britain and the United States will be the first to join in establishing it. Might I prophesy to you that before long Germany also will be forced to join the other nations in the most practical effort that ever has been made to ensure peace on earth.

It is said that this is Canada's century, but I tell you another thing, that it is the common people's century. General education, the press, cheap books, and consequently a well informed public have altered conditions. The peasant of Germany has no quarrel with the agricultural laborer in England, and he as well as the laboring classes generally, have learned that the burden of war in the end must be borne by them. All the trades unions of Great Britain, France and Germany are in favor of peace, and those in Germany are going to say to their Emperor: "We can have no quarrel with England that a permanent Court cannot settle." But even if this Court is not established, and even if Germany is as great a menace as some think, that is all the more reason why we should not have another enemy in a great nation like the United States. With these two nations working in accord there is little to fear.

The Mother Country can and will maintain her supremacy on the sea. Our duty to her is to build up on the right foundation a country which its people shall love. The best and easiest way to make good Imperialists is to make good Canadians first. You can appeal to all classes of people in this country to join in building up a united Canada. If you make good Canadians out of them, they will be good enough Imperialists in the end. If they love their own country, they will never give it up to join another. They will learn to love British institutions because they afford more liberty than is given under any other flag on earth, and because our laws are better and are better administered. I think the almost general consensus of opinion in Canada now is that we have evolved into what was essentially—a position of practical independence—while retaining what we all desire to retain—the position of a sister nation within the Empire owing allegiance to a common King.



TWO GREAT DEMOCRATS.

William Jennings Bryan and Gov. Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, photographed at the Thomas Jefferson birthday celebration at Burlington, N.J., April 5th. American Press Association.



Great Discoveries Change Public Opinion

In 1821, a certain German Doctor was persecuted because of his views on medicine. Thirty years after, the public erected a statue in his honor, because of those same views. The doctor was named Hahnemann—his discovery was Homeopathy.

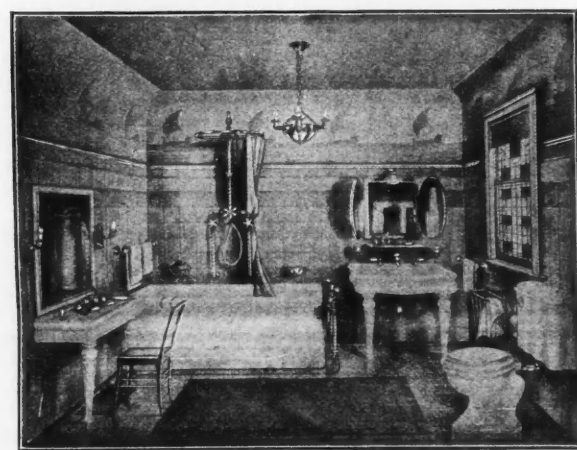
History is always repeating itself. Two years ago, people were incredulous when we told them that "NOBLEMEN" CIGARS (2 for 25c.) were equal to high-grade "imported." To-day, the sale of "NOBLEMEN" is unprecedented.

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THE FUNERAL OF TOM L. JOHNSON.

The picture shows the body of the celebrated ex-Mayor of Cleveland being placed in the hearse in New York after having been brought from Cleveland for interment.
Copyright 1911, by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

Barbey d'Aurevilly's Literary Pronouncements.

BARBHEY d'AUREVILLY, though fleeced at the Zolo and Brunetiere, was highly considered by Sainte-Beuve seventy years ago. In his letters to his publishers he gave of his best, and the impersonal remnant of the correspondence contains criticisms, bonmots, and personalities by turns witty epigrammatic and profound.

Here are a few literary pronouncements:

"There is no real genius in romancers without geniality. Therein lies the force of Walter Scott."

Yet perhaps the least genial story teller, if one of the greatest the world has seen, he writes with unbounded enthusiasm:

"Balzac—that literary Bonaparte who suffered neither abdication nor a Waterloo."

And elsewhere:

"That California, Balzac, from whose works I have culled (for publication) three thousand and odd sayings."

Of Burns he wrote:

"My favorite, my adored Burns, I have often dreamed of translating, but no one knows better than myself that poets are untranslatable."

Of Heine:

"A magnificent talent, but had lost its way."

Of La Fontaine:

"The greatest expressionist (translate Barbey's coined word by another) in the French language."

Of Victor Hugo he was ever a scathing critic, and in a volume of short studies recently re-issued the greatest French poet modern times have seen is described as "that emperor of our literary decadence."

Acoustic Engineers Needed.

THE misfortunes of the New Theatre give point to the suggestion, made in the last number of science, that there is room for a new profession, that of acoustical engineering.

Although the laws governing the perfect distribution of sound in an auditorium have not been completely worked out, our writer maintains that the theoretical results obtained by physicists are far in advance of what architects have been putting into practice. The trouble is that the physicist is not concerned with the practical problem that confronts the architect while the architect is concerned with many important problems other than that of acoustics. Hence the necessity for a specialist to mediate between the two. The suggestion is an attractive one. There have been great architects who have forgotten to put stairs and doors into their buildings; but a defective auditorium is a much more serious affair. If science can work out approximately true acoustic formulae for halls of various types, the architect's function would then be reduced to the problem of putting this model space into the handsomest shell he can devise. At present the auditorium is too often scopped out within the solid

mass, instead of having the exterior frame the interior.

HE was a man of peace, and, of course, he had on more than one occasion paid the penalty of the peacemaker. He came upon two youths in an Irish back street fighting. Accordingly, he pushed through the crowd and persuaded the combatants to desist. "Let me beg of you my good fellows," earnestly besought the peacemaker, "to settle your dispute by arbitration. Each of you choose half a dozen friends to arbitrate." "Hurrah!" yelled the crowd. "Do as the gentleman ses, bhoys." Having seen the twelve arbitrators selected to the satisfaction of both sides, the man of peace went on his way rejoicing in the thought of having once again prevailed upon brute force to yield to peaceful argument. Half an hour later he returned that way, and was horrified to find the whole street fighting, while in the distance police whistles could be heard blowing and constables seen rushing to the spot from all quarters. "Good gracious! what is the matter now?" asked the peacemaker. "Sure, sorr," was the reply, "they're arbitrating."

ALPHONSE, presented himself, breathless, at the ticket office of the steamship company. He addressed the agent confidentially.

"Oh, monsieur, I wish a stateroom on your next steamship sailing for Havre," he said, "and I wish above all to secure for my passage the room No. 33."

The agent shook his head.

"Too bad you've set your heart on it," he said, "for it's been engaged over a fortnight by people who wouldn't like to change. Won't any other stateroom do you?"

"But, monsieur, it was in a dream I saw the number," said Alphonse sadly. "My grandfather, dead now twenty years, appeared to me, well and hearty, and on each cheek was a figure 3, so"—and Alphonse illustrated freely.

The agent had not much regard for superstition, but he knew his man.

"Look here," he said. "Was your grandfather's mouth open or shut when he appeared to you?"

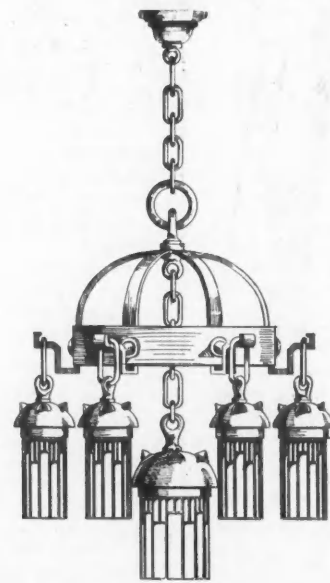
"But, Monsieur, it was open slightly, thus"—and Alphonse again illustrated.

"You're all right, then," said the agent cheerfully. "Three hundred and three is what you want, and I have it here for you."

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

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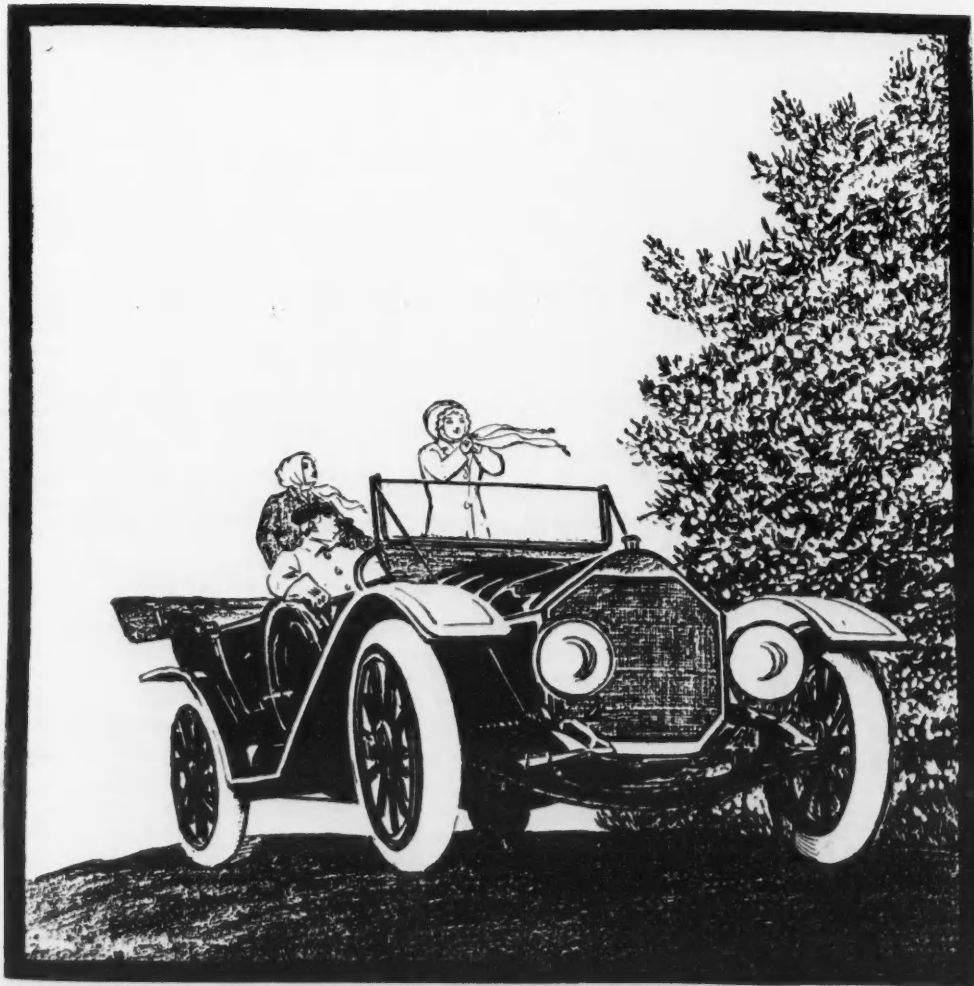
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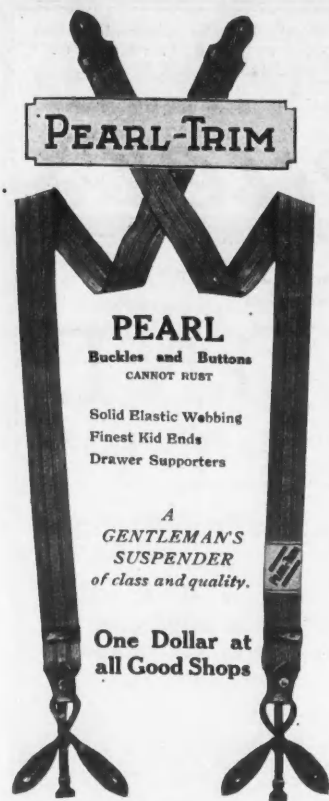
THIS is by far our biggest year for Automobiles, with sales discounting everything in the past, and apparently no let-up to the demand. The only object of this advertisement is to remind intending purchasers that our allotment of 1911 cars will soon be sold. To those who speak quick we can make

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Bredins Breads are all so very carefully handled in every process of making, baking and delivery that it almost seems idle to talk of "wrapping"; but as an extra precaution on the extra choice breads, they are wrapped in airtight packages of pure rice paper; and it certainly makes them ideal. Some day likely all breads leaving the Bredins ovens will be "wrapped," and that will be putting the quality and care of them to the highest notch from a sanitary standpoint. These things are worth remembering in buying your daily bread supply.

"Bredins Best" Bread, wrapped**.05**
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Try them, ask the "driver" for a sample loaf, or phone College 761 or Parkdale 1585.



BISHOP BLOOMFIELD confesses that, as a country curate, he thought very highly of a sermon he had preached on "atheism," and was so imprudent as to ask a farmer with whom he had walked from church how it struck him. "Well, sir," he replied, "for all you did say, and no doubt it was very clever, I still believe there is a God." Legge, Bishop of Oxford, who had not youth as his excuse for vanity, asked his friend Canning to come and hear his first episcopal sermon. They dined together afterwards, and from the politician's silence the other ought to have known better than to push him; but, being rather nettled, he exclaimed, "Canning, you have said nothing to me about my sermon." "Well, it was short." "Oh," said the bishop, "it is better to be short than tedious." "But replied Canning, 'you were that too.'"

AN irate old lady, the wife of a prosperous farmer on the outskirts of Philadelphia stepped off a train in Broad street station the other day with a face like a thundercloud. Any one could see in that scowling countenance the smouldering fire that might break forth at any minute. Stamping excitedly on the platform, she gnashed her teeth in a struggle to keep back the tears. Finally she bellowed the first person who would listen to her tale of woe. "What's all this here talk of educating young men to be civil engineers?" she screeched indignantly. "What we need in this here country is more civil conductors and less sassy brakemen."

TWO Scotchmen staying at a third-rate hotel in London discovered that the washstand in their bedroom was minus soap. After ringing the bell, an attendant appeared and asked their wishes. "Send up saps, lad—a wee bit saps, quick!" exclaimed one of the Caledonians. The attendant gazed open-mouthed at the two men, muttering: "They aint French, or German, nor yet Spanish. What can they want?" The Scot became angry. "Man," he thundered, "can you no' understan' plain

me of the city father who rose and said: 'Mr. Chairman I'd like to know, for my constituents' benefit, whether this here proposed hydraulic pump is to be run by steam or electricity.'"

THE city couple vacationing in a country cottage decided to have a late supper, and called at the little store and roused the proprietor from his nap on a bench at the door. They followed his lumbering footsteps



Convalescent: "Oh, I'm quite better now, thank ye."
Visitor: "Quite better! After me walking over four miles to see you!"
M.A.P.

into the building and told him that they wished a pound of cheese and some large square crackers for a Welsh rabbit. The old man tapped his wrinkled brow reflectively. "Got the cheese all right," he said, "but haint got no large square crackers. Won't yer rabbit eat the small ones?"

THE manager of a suburban music hall was testing the abilities of several candidates for stage honors, and this is how he let down one of the would-be funny men: "I'm sorry, my boy, but your songs won't do for me. I can't allow any profanity in my theatre," he said, not unkindly. "But, my dear sir, I do not use pro-



Barber: "Excuse me, sir, but would you please stop reading that ghost story till I've brushed your hair down?"
M.A.P.

Scotch?" The attendant promptly withdrew, and returned with a bottle and two glasses.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, the young English statesman, once began to raise a mustache, and while it was still in the budding stage he was asked at a dinner party to take out to dinner an English girl who had decided opposing political views. "I am sorry," said Mr. Churchill, "we can't agree on politics." "No, we can't," rejoined the girl, "for to be frank with you I like your politics about as little as I do your mustache." "Well," replied Mr. Churchill, "remember that you are not really likely to come into contact with either."

A PARSON was reading the Scriptures to an old sailor. "And Solomon," he said, "had 700 wives and 300 concubines." "Dear, dear!" gasped the old salt; "what privileges them early Christians did have, to be sure, sir."

THOMAS A. EDISON was explaining to a reporter the part played by M. Branly, the new French academician, in the discovery of wireless telegraphy. The poor reporter, a little bewildered by all the talk about Hertzian waves, transmitters, volts, ohms, and so forth, ventured on a question that made Mr. Edison smile. "That question," he said, "reviv-

and the owner stoutly insisted that he had been progressing at the rate of only six miles an hour. "Why, your honor," he said, "my engine was out of order, and I was going very slowly because I was afraid it would break down completely. I give you my word, sir, you could have walked as fast as I was running." "Well," said the magistrate, after due reflection, "you don't appear to have been exceeding the speed limit, but at the same time you must have been guilty of something, or you wouldn't be here. I fine you ten dollars for loitering."

SCIENTISTS are curious husbands. Once Mrs. Agassiz screamed on finding a snake in her shoe in the morning. Her husband asked what was the matter. "Why, a little snake has just crawled out of my shoe." "Only one? There should have been three." He had put them there to keep warm.

ACERTAIN medical specialist was in the habit of using a note book to assist his memory. In the course of time his aged father died. The worthy doctor attended the funeral as chief mourner with due solemnity. At the close he was observed to draw out a note book and cross out the words, "Men: Bury father."

THE late Charles Pelham Villiers, the "father of the House of Commons," used to tell a story of how he had been asking a Radical elector to support him. "Yes, I'll support you. But, Willars, we must have a division of property!" "Certainly," replied the diplomatic candidate; "I should be quite in favor of such a measure. But I am afraid that if property is divided, there will not be enough for you and me and the rest of us." After a momentary embarrassment the cheerful and resourceful Socialist hit on a remedy: "Why, then, Willars, we must divide again!"

AS an example of graciousness and tact, Matthew White tells in Munsey's Magazine of a London clergyman who was called on to address an audience of actors. Alluding to the better social status of the players, the clergyman said that in former days it was sometimes customary to brand them as vagabonds and bore a hole in their ears with an awl that citizens might thus be forewarned. "And who knows," the clergyman added, "but that it is a survival of an endeavor to hide this mark of indignity that causes some of the actors even to-day to wear their hair long?"

ONCE while traveling some distance by rail, Victor Hugo fell into conversation with a stranger who entertained the great author with much egotistic talk. The author of "Les Miserables," having arrived at his destination, was about to leave the train, when the stranger said: "You may, perhaps, like to know who I am. I am Victor Hugo." "How odd!" remarked the real Hugo; "so am I."

COLONEL SCOTCHEM was weary. He had had a very arduous day retreating from the enemy and he wished to recoup his strength in order that he might retreat still farther on the morrow. "MacPherson," he said to his new servant "I'm going to snatch forty winks' sleep. Stay by my tent and see that I'm not disturbed." Mac

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saluted. Five minutes later the snores of Colonel Scotchem were cut shortly by the loud report of a gun. "Great Scott!" cried the colonel, "are the enemy upon us?" "No, dinna fret," replied Mac, inserting his head reassuringly through the tent-flap. "It was only a wee mouse. But as I thought he might wake you up I shot him."

A MAN who had bumped around church to church, trying to find a congenial congregation, stopped on Sunday at the Little Church Around the Corner. "Good morning," said the usher. "Are you a stranger?" "Oh, no," said the man, "not particularly. I just dropped in." Just then the congregation began to read this service with the minister: "We have done the things that we ought not to have done, and have left undone the things we should have done." Before they got any further the man said: "Thank heaven, I've found my bunch. Guess I'll stay."

THE caddie followed him around the course silently, solemnly, but not unobservant. Their wake behind was marked by scars and gashes in the turf. At length he ventured on a tentative remark: "Ye'll be a stranger to these parts, maybe?" "Well, not exactly a stranger." Whirr-whirr-swish. And one more gash appeared as a lump of turf soared aloft and came down fifty

yards away. "You see," the golfer concluded, "I was born here, but I have been away many years now. All my folks are buried hereabouts." "I doot ye'll no' go deep eno' with your driver," remarked the caddie, "Ye'd better tak' your iron."

MR. JOHN WESLEY HILL, the New York divine, is almost as much interested in politics as he is in religion, and he is a great friend of President Taft. On last election day when Mr. Taft went to Cincinnati to vote he met Dr. Hill in the railroad station.

"How do things look politically in Ohio, doctor?" asked the President.

"Fine!" said the doctor, with great enthusiasm.

"I doubt that," commenced Gus Karger, a newspaper correspondent, who knows Ohio politics.

"No reason to doubt," objected the divine. "Why I've made ninety-four speeches in this State myself, and if it goes Democrat I'll be ashamed to stay in the United States."

That night, when it became known that Ohio had gone over to the Democrats by a tremendous majority, Karger was still in Cincinnati and the President and Dr. Hill were on a train speeding eastward.

This is the telegram Karger sent the President:

"Ohio has gone Democratic. Put Hill off the train."



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The Bookshelf



A PERSONALITY of singular attractiveness and interest was that of the woman who was known to readers of books as John Oliver Hobbes, and to London society as Mrs. Craigie. Not that she was what is called a "lovely character." On the contrary, though her warm personal friends included such people as George Meredith, Ellen Terry, J. M. Barrie, and Lord Curzon, she also seemed to have possessed a host of bitter enemies. Hers was an intense, courageous, an even turbulent nature, and the bitter sorrow which pervaded so much of her short life gave to her character and writing a pessimistic and cynical tone. But all these traits, combined with her keen intellect and great literary skill made her one of the most interesting personalities among the writers of her day, and give an unusual charm to "The Life of John Oliver Hobbes," by her father, John Morgan Richards, which has just been published in London. In addition to the biographical sketch by her father, written with rare tact and insight, there is a splendid series of her letters.

"Her correspondence proves to have the very qualities we should have anticipated," says Mr. Edmund Gose. "It is brusque, impetuous, and cordial; it is punctuated by sudden peals of laughter, by an insinuating and wheedling poignancy, by tracts of excellent sense, and by outbursts of no less excellent nonsense. These letters are delightful because they are natural; they are indeed self-revealing almost to excess."

Mr. Richards says of his daughter that "one of her chief characteristics was the immediate and striking effect she had upon strangers. Few people who had met her even once ever forgot her, and she had a marvellous power of attracting confidences; men who had only known her some hours would confide in her, not only their love affairs, but their religious difficulties, the whole history of their lives, with a touching assurance of her ready sympathy. It was, I suppose, to this fact that she owed her extraordinary knowledge of human nature. Men told her the truth about themselves, a confidence rarely bestowed upon any woman."

The coming of a genius is always a somewhat inexplicable thing; and in the case of John Oliver Hobbes is as unaccountable as in most others. The daughter of a successful merchant, an American living in London, she turned to literature at an early age with precocious eagerness and success. She found herself famous with the publication of "Some Emotions and a Moral" in 1891; and when she died at the age of thirty-eight, a high place among the writers of her generation was already assured to her. Unhappy in her married life, she had turned all the splendid energies of her nature to the production of those subtle and vivid studies of temperament on which her fame is securely based.

Following are some interesting extracts from her correspondence:

"If my true history could be written it would be the history of an air-bird in the water."

"I have a grieving mind by nature," Mrs. Craigie wrote to a friend just four months before she died.

"Some people pretend that happiness is a knack. I think it is an atmosphere."

She says of women:—

"I have not found women at all comparable with men—in the talents or in the nobler veins. I have no confidence in the honor of the average woman or in her brains. The really distinguished women have been trained and influenced by men, and a man-hater I distrust and detest—she has the worst qualities of both sexes invariably."

"Women were not made for constant fatigue. They are for crises and emergencies: ordinarily, they should be physically rather indolent. The old sofa and couch life produced a stronger generation of children than the present athletic stress and mental irritation."

"Girls have too much liberty; they lose their mystery and attractiveness by being always on the scene. A well-known 'eligible' told me the other night it was absurd to go to balls to meet girls when one had been meeting them all day long!"

To Mr. George Moore she wrote, in 1894: "The silence of my life overwhelms me. I dined out last night and met very charming people. I have seen visitors to-day, but the silence, the silence of it all. I cannot face the loneliness of a crowded drawing-room, the host of

mere acquaintances, the solitariness of the return! Ah, well, I must not be too depressing. But God only knows how I need a friend—an honest one. I try to forget myself in other people; I try to think only of others, and never of myself; I choke my soul with work, and yet— and yet!

"One Way Out," an autobiography. By William Carleton. Published by McLeod and Allen, Toronto.

THE man who writes under the name of William Carleton is either an unusually clever literary craftsman, or a very sincere and straightforward man with an extremely interesting story of actual experience to tell. In any case, the reader has every reason to be grateful to this unknown writer. The book in which he gives the story of his emigration to America, is not only an absorbing narrative, but a really valuable "human document," in the best sense of that much abused term.

"As a matter of convenience let me call myself Carleton," he writes. "I've no desire to make public my life for the sake of notoriety. My only idea in writing these personal details is the hope that they may help some poor devil out of the same hole in which I found myself mired."

He then goes on to tell how he, a born and bred New Englander, whose ancestors had fought in every war since the Revolution, came to emigrate to America. At the age of eighteen he had gone into the United Woollen Company at five dollars a week. This in the course of twenty years of faithful service had gradually been raised to thirty dollars. And now at the age of thirty-eight he was living in a little house in the suburbs with a wife and one child—he and his wife wanted more children but couldn't afford it—and was toiling like a galley-slave to make both ends meet, and to keep up the appearance of gentility exacted in that shabby-genteel neighborhood. Suddenly he loses his position.

Then begins for him that most dismal and heart-breaking of quests, the search for a new job. Day after day he goes from office to office, only to have it borne in upon him with greater and greater force that he was too old. Here he was a man of thirty-eight, broad-shouldered and vigorous without a grey hair in his head, and yet he was too old. He had been doing one little round of duties all his life, and having lost his place there seemed to be no other for him in all New York. At all the offices they wanted boys.

Just when he was about to give up in despair he met Murphy, his ashman. Murphy wanted to collect some money. He said he needed it as he was building some tenements. In the course of the conversation it came out that Murphy had a number of tenements, and had a wife and six children, with two of his boys at college. He was an illiterate Irishman, an emigrant, and yet after thirty years in the United States he was a prosperous man; while a native-born American, a man of considerable intelligence and education, was almost destitute.

Suddenly the idea strikes Carleton—why not do as Murphy had done, why not emigrate to America? Why not start fresh as a pioneer, turning one's hand to the first thing that offered, and giving up this silly middle-class idea of keeping up genteel appearances? Why not go down into the foreign quarter of New York with the Irish and the Italians, and tackle the world with pick and shovel? It was a daring plan. But there were two things which greatly favored its success. In the first place he was a man of unusual physical strength, and he had also a brave and capable little wife whose praises he is never tired of singing, and who seems to have deserved the very best he could say of her.

He resolves to carry out this courageous and original plan. He takes the top flat of Murphy's tenement building down in Little Italy, and gets a job with pick and shovel in the new subway. And the rest of the book tells of how he and his wife and boy managed to live comfortably and even save money on his nine dollars a week; how he used his eyes and his brain as well as his muscles, becoming a foreman and eventually a contractor; how he got together "Carleton's gang"; and how he finally established a successful business and became a comparatively rich man.

It is a really inspiring story of courage and self-help; and it is more over a most interesting yarn, told with verve and insight. For this man who calls himself William Carleton,

can write. He has a vivid narrative style, fluent and picturesque. He has also a very original point of view, and a genuine insight into character. Take, for instance, his picture of that lovable and masterful Irishman, Dan Rafferty. It is only a sketch, but what a vivid and well drawn sketch it is! Rafferty was a green immigrant, working in the ditch alongside Carleton. But he had the innate and mysterious quality of leadership. He had also an Irishman's gifts for politics. Before he had been in New York six months he was actively engaged in the political game. And his success was almost immediate. General, resourceful, energetic, and not too scrupulous, he was destined to be a great man in Tammany. And the author gives one to understand that he achieved his destiny. He also became a rich man—not always by the most praiseworthy means. For though Dan was the soul of honor with his friends, he would scheme for a week to beat the City out of a hundred dollars.

One is tempted to quote many of the passages in this interesting and instructive volume; but the temptation must be sternly resisted, for if one were to begin there would be no end. But I think enough has been said to show the reader that this is a book of very unusual character, and one which stands out strongly from the mass of current fiction. Properly speaking this book is not a novel at all, though the material is presented in that form. There are none of the devices of the fiction-writer to keep up the interest of his reader. The story is told plainly and with obvious sincerity. The author even goes into such details as the various items of the family food and their separate cost. And he insists on describing a great number of such small matters of their house-keeping, for the sake of giving a complete picture of their lives at that time, and also for the sake of those who may wish to learn from their experience. All these things contribute to give one a strong impression that the book is what it pretends to be, a record of actual experiences. But whether it be fact or fiction, "One Way Out" is a book which no discriminating reader of current literature will overlook. It is very much worth while.

"Denry the Audacious," the story of an engaging scamp. By Arnold Bennett, author of "Clayhanger," "The Old Wives' Tale," etc. Published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York.

SUCCESSFUL authors are generally so in one line. They write psychological subtleties like Henry James, or social studies like H. G. Wells, or whimsical romance like W. J. Locke. But Arnold Bennett seems able to succeed in all styles. And the latest proof of the versatility of this astonishingly clever and industrious

writer is this story of an entertaining rogue. For Denry—his mother's abbreviation for Edward Henry—is unquestionably a resourceful and rather unscrupulous scamp. He is also invariably successful. He starts out as the son of a washerwoman, steals a scholarship, becomes a rent-collector's clerk, invites himself to a great ball, dances with the Countess of Chell, becomes a rent-collector and property owner himself, starts the Universal Thrift Club, waxes rich at the most astonishing rate, wins the great football match for Bursley by importing a famous player, and becomes Mayor of the town at thirty. And the story of his career is as entertaining as it is unmoral. But Denry, with his tricks and his lack of scruple and his selfishness and his unfeeling good nature, is much better company than all the noble characters in current fiction thrown together. One cannot do better than take leave of him in the words of the author:—

"A little group of councillors were discussing Denry."

"What a card!" said one, laughing joyously. "He's a rare 'un, no mistake!"

"And yet," demanded Councillor Barlow, "what's he done? Has he ever done a day's work in his life? What great cause is he identified with?"

"He's identified," said the first speaker, "with the great cause of cheering us all up!"

Tom Folio

William De Morgan has recently moved into a new house in Chelsea, the district of London which he likes best, and which Carlyle, Justin McCarthy, and other notable writers have also liked best.



LIFE OF JOHN OLIVER HOBSES, by John Morgan Richards—The life and letters of a famous novelist and unhappy woman.

DENRY THE AUDACIOUS, by Arnold Bennett—How a genial and amusing scamp rose to be Mayor of Bursley.

ONE WAY OUT, by William Carleton—The absorbing story of a New Englander who started life at thirty-eight as an immigrant.

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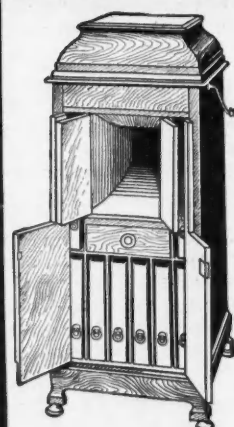
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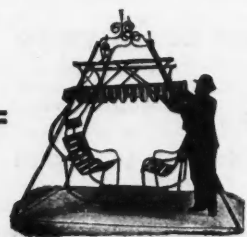
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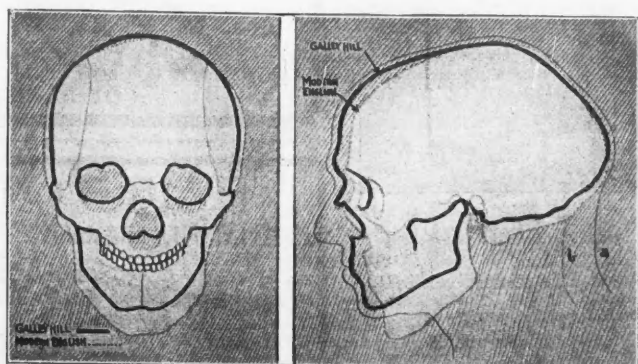
A Briton of 170,000 Years Ago

THAT the present type of man—man showing the characteristics we know to-day, instead of those of his ape-like ancestors—is vastly older than has been hitherto supposed, is the lesson deduced from the so-called fossil man of Galley Hill, England, by Dr. Arthur Keith. The skull of this man, who must have lived according to Dr. Keith, at least 170,000 years ago, is not essentially different from that of the modern Briton. There are none of the simian features about it that characterize some of the prehistoric skulls found on the European continent in recent years or the celebrated Pithecanthropus discovered in Java. Dr. Keith, who is conservator of the museum at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, writes of it in The Illustrated London News (March 4). He first describes the discovery of the Galley Hill man in 1888. We read:

"The fossil remains of the Galley Hill man were discovered by Mr.

past from what we know of the present, and on this basis the land movement is a slow one, for as far as can be now told, the level of the river has scarcely changed since the Roman period. If, then, a movement of a foot is allowed for each thousand years, one may with some safety assign at least a period of 170,000 years to the period which has elapsed since the high-level terrace was laid down at Galley Hill. Further research will probably show that the period is much longer, and that the land movement is much slower than is presumed here.

"Turning now to what can be told of this ancient Briton from a study of the remains one is struck with the modernity of the type. It is true that there is probably not a single individual now in these islands that shows all the features of this man, for man he was. The extreme length and extreme narrowness of his head may be approached by some, his short stature—a little over five feet—by many, but few would show the curious features of his thigh-bone and the relative shortness of his leg-bones. Very few would be found to possess the same relative dimensions of teeth, but in many men an equally retreating chin and a corresponding



Front View. Side View.
HEAD OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN BRITON AND THAT OF A MODERN ENGLISHMAN.
The head of the former is shown in dark lines; the head of the latter in dotted lines.
From "The Illustrated London News."

Robert Elliott a printer in Camberwell and a zealous collector of everything which throws light on the prehistoric inhabitants in the South of England. On a day toward the end of September, 1888, he and his son Richard set out to visit certain gravel-pits which were being worked in the valley of the Thames, some miles above Gravesend. The gravel is known to geologists as the high-level or 100-foot terrace, and is regarded by them, and with good reason, as an ancient bed of the Thames. In the gravel the old, or paleolithic, form of flint implements are found; so are remains of the mammoth and of other animals which existed in England when the Glacial period was at an end. In those days, just as at the present time, the river engulfed, entombed, and in some cases preserved in its bed the many things which might be caught in its flood.

"On reaching the Galley Hill Pit, Mr. Elliott found Jack Allsop busily screening the gravel and keeping a sharp eye for such things as archeologist value. Jack had something of particular interest for his visitors—namely, a human skull which he found in a sandy-clay layer of the gravel, indicating the bottom of a pool of the old river. The skull was eight feet from the surface of the gravel and two feet above the chalk—too deep to be accounted for by supposing it to be a burial. Fortunately, Mr. Matthews Hayes, now schoolmaster at Greenhithe, saw the skull when first exposed, before it was removed, and he noted that the overlying gravel was in its natural and undisturbed state. The skull was already uncovered and taken out, but the other bones of the skeleton were still embedded in the sandy clay, and were excavated by Mr. Elliott with great care—they were soft and very fragile. He also observed that the overlying gravel was just as the ancient Thames had laid it down. Further, the condition of the bones, certain primitive points in structure, and the fact that remains of a similar type of man had been found on several occasions in ancient strata on the Continent, convince one that the remains thus discovered by Mr. Elliott were those of a man who lived in England when the Thames, carrying probably a larger volume of water than it now does, flowed on land which was nearly 100 feet above its present level.

How long ago did this state of things obtain? No accurate estimate may be made, Professor Keith tells us. We know that the river has worn its valley down to its present level, and that since the 100-foot terrace was laid down the river has occupied a channel 40 feet below the present one, which it has filled up again. Altogether, the level of the Thames has been lowered or raised 170 feet and there is no reason to believe that these changes have not been uniform. Further:

"We must judge of the

form of forehead can be seen. His brain was somewhat below that of the average modern man in size, but bigger than is often found in highly intelligent people. The lesson that the Galley Hill discovery has brought home to anthropologists and archeologists is that the modern type of man—the man who has shed all traces of simian traits in face, feature, and body, is infinitely older than we have hitherto supposed. The history of man in England does not commence some 5,000 years ago with an invasion of Celt or of Saxon, but at a period of which 5,000 years is but a small fraction."

Red Blood in Thackeray.

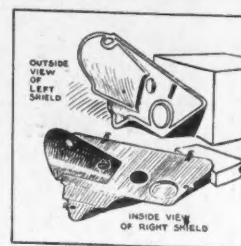
THE centenary of Thackeray is an appropriate occasion for a declaration of faith. Not that there has been any substantial heresy, but of late the curious may have noticed a persistent campaign of depreciation among the minor critics. All Grub Street would seem to have formed a bearing trust. No one would wish to be hard on them. After all, critics have to live. To live they must write, and if, as we are told, people do not read Thackeray's works, they have always been ready to read about them. One generation had exhausted the language of appreciation. The next, ready with sharpened quills, waited only for inspiration. Unfortunately, it requires some literary craft to make an old story readable and inspiration halted. Then some glowworm of Grub Street discovered Thackeray was a sentimentalist, and ink ran almost in a spate.

We all know the unpardonable sin in literature is sentiment. You may be obscure, dull, even historical, and be respected and possibly read, but venture sentiment and you are damned, unless, indeed, you happen to be a Scotchman. It is a little hard for an author to be resented in one age as a cynic, only to be rejected in the next as a sentimentalist.

Now, Thackeray's sentiment was never false. Of all those kindly touches giving that intimate charm to the green volumes, there is not one that after all the years does not ring true. But he wrote decently and like a gentleman, and what is more unpardonable, with a sense of his responsibility as a power for good or evil.

The best criticism I have heard of Thackeray's works was oddly enough, my introduction to them. Years ago, in a certain house library at Eton, some boys were discussing, and I need hardly say adversely, the books in it, and one of them, pointing to the green volumes of Mr. Thackeray, said, "Fancy anybody buying stuff like that," to which another said, indignantly, "They are very good books." "What are they about?" he was asked. "About people," he said.

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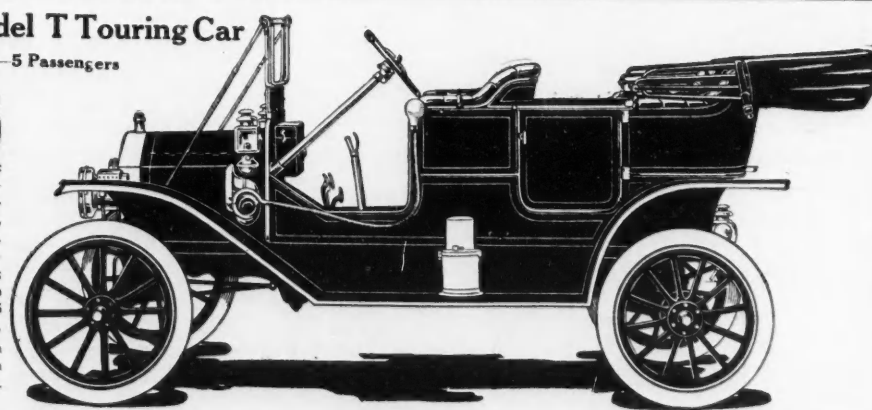
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written whose characters were so full of red blood.—London National Review.

THE late Lord Young of the Scottish bench was responsible for enlivening many a dull case. One of the best remarks that ever fell from his lips was the reply to a counsel

who urged on behalf of a plaintiff of somewhat bibulous appearance: "My client, my lord, is a most remarkable man, and holds a very responsible position; he is manager of some water works." After a long look the judge answered: "Yes, he looks like a man who could be trusted with any amount of water."

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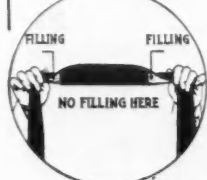
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MARRIAGES.

BLACKSTONE—COOKE—At the Presbyterian church, Orillia, on April 6, by Rev. D. C. MacGregor, B.A., Mr. George Albion Blackstone, advertising manager of the Times, to Miss Mary Tudhope, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Cooke, Orillia.

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HEARING A NOISE at midnight in one of his rooms, a gentleman tiptoed to the spot, thinking to take the burglar unawares. Sikes, however, was not to be caught napping, and before the owner of the house fully realized what was happening he was looking down the muzzle of a revolver.

"You realize that you are at my mercy?"

"Ye—s," replied the house owner. "And also realize that I could shoot you dead if I wished?"

Another trembling affirmative.

"You did not hear me enter the house?"

"No."

"Well, if you had your windows fitted with one of Ketchum's new patent burglar alarms, this wouldn't have happened. I am an agent for the"

But the house owner had swooned.

The people who always think they're ill are only ill when they think.

Be good and you'll be happy—but you'll miss all the fun.

A Letter by Boswell.

A LETTER of James Boswell, written on April 10, 1774, six days after the death of Oliver Goldsmith, to which event Boswell refers, sold for \$85 at Sotheby's, in London, a few days ago. News traveled slowly in those days. Boswell was then in Edinburgh. He writes:

"I got the news yesterday that we have lost Goldsmith. It has affected me much. Mr. Johnson was set out

The Origin of Bulldogs and Pugs.

THE history of most of our domestic animals is shrouded in mystery. The breeders of former times did not realize the importance of keeping records of their methods and results; or they were too ignorant to understand just what they were doing, getting results for the most part through an occasional lucky hit amidst many routine misses.

A German investigator attempts to work out the history of the bulldog and of the pugdog by studying the pedigrees of dogs, goats, pigs, and cattle that showed the characteristic shortening of the skull that distinguishes these breeds of dogs. After considerable comparative study of the skulls of these mammals he concludes that inbreeding is the cause of these peculiar head-formations.

This view is severely criticized by biologists since it is a well-known law that inbreeding never creates new characters but only intensifies old ones. A more reasonable view is that which directs attention to the fact that many wild animals when caught young and brought up in confinement, do not have as long heads as shown by other members of the species in the wild state. A decided shortening of the bones of the face takes place in the case of wild dogs and the wolf. This is the beginning of the pug face. Inbreeding develops this character; it is the method, not the cause, says Prof. Hiltzheimer, of Stuttgart. This scientist finds the cause rather in the modified use of the jaws resulting from conditions of captivity. The face, he says, fails to develop the same as it would in a state of nature.

The bending of the bones of the palate in these dogs is explained by the upholder of the inbreeding theory as resulting from degeneration or rachitis ("rickets") due to the inbreeding; Prof. Hiltzheimer explains this bending as due to the crowding of the teeth consequent upon the shortening of the face bones.

While it is true that inbreeding cannot cause the appearance of a new character, it is also true that we have no evidence of any character arising as a result of changed external conditions being preserved by heredity. If it is true that changes in the food have made the jaws of wild dogs under domestication fail of development, we should be able to get the original wild dog again by suitable feeding; this, however, is impossible. According to our present knowledge, the probabilities are that short-faced dogs, like short-faced varieties of other animals, arose as "sports" and were preserved through inbreeding, or even had the character intensified.

A Letter by Boswell.

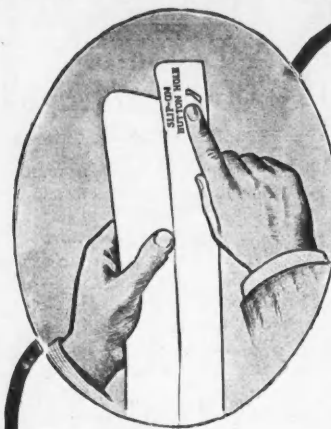
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PRACTICAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

XXIV. The Theory of Socialism.

How Socialism Began.—The Doctrine of Karl Marx.—The Theory of Wage Slavery.—Is a Socialist Commonwealth Possible?—The Visions of Mr. Bellamy.—The Difficulties of Socialism.

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By PROF. STEPHEN LEACOCK

A DISCUSSION of the theory and scope of modern political economy is hardly complete without some treatment of the nature of Socialism and the programme which it proposes. It is true that no state either at present in existence or belonging to the past, is or has been constructed on the Socialist plan. Socialism, therefore, and the socialistic commonwealth, is rather an ideal than an actuality. But at the same time the doctrines which are embodied therein appeal so strongly to so many minds, and in spite of fallacies, contain so much that is of use and inspiration that it is well worth while to devote serious consideration to the topic. Moreover Socialism as a militant force exercises a great and rapidly increasing influence on practical politics. In the United States nearly half a million voters are enrolled among the Socialists, while in the German Empire their numbers reach three and a quarter millions. In all the great industrial countries Socialism and an organized Socialist party are one of the governing features of political evolution. In addition to this the development of modern legislation which we have just traced, moving further and further away from the rigid individualism of three generations ago, and substituting the principle of social solidarity for that of individual rights, and combined effort for individual enterprise might be thought to suggest that modern democracy is moving step by step towards the inevitable goal of a socialistic commonwealth. It is highly necessary, therefore, for all intelligent persons at the present day to have some definite understanding of what Socialism is, if it were only for the sake of refuting its fallacies and avoiding its possible dangers.

Socialism, communism, and the collective ownership of goods may be traced in one form or another far back into the centuries. But modern Socialism is emphatically the outcome of the melancholy conditions of the working class in Europe during the earlier part of the nineteenth century. The close of the Great War in 1815 brought with it peace, but for the poorer classes of society a peace fraught with great bitterness. We have already examined the unhappy situation of the factory workers in England, and we have seen that the coming of machine industry brought with it wealth, no doubt to the nation, but allowed it to accumulate in the lap of the fortunate and capable, leaving the great mass of the workers but little benefitted by its advent. This, therefore, created a new kind of contrast never known in the history of the world before—the contrast between man's wonderfully increased power over the resources of the earth and man's apparent inability to produce enough articles of food and comfort to supply the whole of the race. In earlier times and ruder places, poverty might well seem the simple outcome of the difficulty of wringing sustenance from a reluctant earth. But with the new and powerful appliances of machine industry it began to seem as if there must be something wrong with the system of things as instituted by mankind, still starving in the midst of plenty. Nor was there for those who began to reason on these things any particular consolation to be found by turning to the established government for relief. In all European countries after the fall of Napoleon, the governing class was an oligarchy while at the apex of the system the Holy Alliance (so-called), of European sovereigns, proposed in the name of Christian amity to hold down the people under a heel of iron. The only answer to a bread riot or other outbreak of the poor was a charge of cavalry or volley of musketry. The only explanation of the official philosophers lay in the sterile creed of individualism.

WE can readily understand how easily the spirit of revolt might germinate in such an atmosphere—a spirit which was destined to interpret itself on the side of action by insurrection in arms, and on the side of thought by the writings of the communists and Socialists. We find the new doctrines at first as the creed of a few people, but little known and little read, regarded as visionaries or as fanatics. Such were St. Simon and Fourier in France or Weitling in Germany. Their ideas are still vague, their plans Utopian, and their theories of political construction conjoined with an entire cosmography of the moral, social, and spiritual world. Fourier, for example, had discovered that the world is to last for 80,000 years, of which the last half will be a period of decline; our present civilization, he said, is merely a false start and calls for an entire reorganization of society. But a generation later, these theorists are followed by writers of the type of Louis Blanc and

Karl Marx, who cast aside all the fantastical speculation and elaborate psychology of their predecessors, and confine themselves to presenting the economic side of the social question. Through such men, and their interpreters, Socialism gradually reached the mass of the people.

The socialistic theory has two aspects, the one destructive and the other constructive. On one side it offers a criticism of the present industrial system, which, in spite of its modifications is still individualistic, and attempts to show that it is essentially unsound and must sooner or later collapse. On the other hand, socialistic theory also tries to show the new form of government—a co-operative or collective commonwealth which will take the place of the democratic state as we now know it. The critical portion of the socialistic theory is intended to prove that industry when conducted on the individualistic basis is of necessity wasteful and ineffective, and is, moreover, unjust in that the remuneration given to the various classes of society in the form of wages, profits and rents is not proportionate to the work that they do. The Socialist writer undertakes to support this criticism by a historical analysis of the rise and growth of individualistic industry and the modern capitalization which has resulted from it. The most celebrated presentation of this kind is that given by the famous German Socialist, Karl Marx, (1818-1883) in his book called Capital which is often spoken of as the Bible of the Socialist. Marx argues that the existing state of things—the ownership of the land and of the appliances of production by individuals—is the outcome of the original aggression of the strong against the weak; the latter were dispossessed of the land and the means of existence and reduced to a state of dependence—wage-slavery as the Socialists call it—in which they were compelled to sell their labor to those in possession of the resources of the earth. The more the means of production were improved, and the more elaborate became the machine process, so much the more dependent did the workmen become on those who employed them. Land being appropriated by virtue of an original robbery into private hands and passed on from father to son by what is called the law of property, but what is really only the maintenance by force of the original theft, it has become impossible for any individual to apply his labor directly to the natural resources of the earth. In older countries this process of appropriation is practically complete. Even in new countries it advances further and further with each generation.

UNDER such conditions the isolated individual laborer has no means of support except his "labor power," and this he must sell as best he can to the highest bidder. In the nature of things he cannot receive less for it than what will enable him to keep body and soul together, but whether or not he is able to get anything more than this will depend on the sort of bargain which he can make with his employer. This bargain, according to the individualists, is a perfectly free one, and the fact that the laborer consents to it shows that he considers it to his interests. But Marx argues that the bargain is entirely forced. The workman must sell his labor or die. Now the increase of population, as Malthus showed and as the Classical Economists admitted, is continuous up to some point where it comes to a halt owing to the lack of means of subsistence. Hence the labor market will always be so crowded that the competition of laborers for employment will bring wages down to a point which represents merely the necessities of life. If wages for any temporary reason rise above this level, the rapid increase of the working population in consequence of the higher wages will tend to bring them down. Here, then, we get a law entirely analogous to the classical theory of natural price. This view of the natural tendency of workingmen's remuneration to fall to an amount equal only to the necessities of life was worked out by Lassalle (of whom we shall speak later), on the basis of the Ricardian economics, and called the Iron Law of Wages.

We next consider the other side of the bargain, the share received by the employer. He buys each day from the laborer a certain amount of labor power, the use of which for the day results in the production of a certain number of useful articles. There is no reason in the nature of the industrial bargain why the commodities thus produced with a day's labor should be equal to the amount of the day's subsistence given by the employer as wages. Indeed, the very essence of Marx's doctrine—what he calls the theory of surplus value—is that these two things are not equal. The workingman produces in a day more than he consumes, for, otherwise, the employer could have no possible motive for hiring him. This surplus falls to the employer. He gives to the laborer enough food, etc., to support the latter for a day, and receives back the produce of a day's work which is greater than the amount given. It needs no proof, says the Socialists, to show that the work of a day produces more than what is consumed that day by the workman; for otherwise humanity could never have advanced from primitive conditions and could not have accumulated the vast results of the products of past labor which surround us to-day, nor would it be possible for so many human beings to live without working, as they do, and always have. The essence of the situation is, therefore, that the laborer is defrauded of a certain part of the result of his daily work.

HAVING established to their satisfaction the initial unfairness of the capitalistic wage system, the Socialist writers endeavor to show that the system bears in it the seeds of its own destruction. The continued elaboration of machine production and the progressive appropriation of the soil and raw material of the globe, emphasize the inequities of capitalism: The gulf between capital and labor grows wider, the distance between the luxury of the rich and the penury of the poor is constantly increased. Sooner or later, argue the Socialists, the forces thus in action must precipitate a great social disaster, an inevitable catastrophe in which capitalism will meet its downfall. The theory takes the form of a social prophecy.

At this point comes in the constructive theory of the Socialists. The only way, they say, to avoid the otherwise inevitable collapse of industrial society is to reconstruct it on a new basis. The element of competitive individual enterprise must be eliminated. Competition, says the Socialist, is destructive and wasteful. A vast amount

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of the world's work is duplicated, or indeed multiplied, needlessly every day.

The way out of the dilemma is found by the Socialist in instituting government ownership and management throughout the whole range of productive industry. The state would become the sole employer and all workmen of all classes would be in the employ of the State. The Government would manage all the factories, the railroads, the mines and the farms. In place of competitive retail stores it would institute depots of supply at which each citizen would be furnished with his proper share of the general production. Individuals would still (presumably) retain a property right to the things which they actually

consume (their food, their clothes, their furniture, houses, and so forth). But no one would be allowed to own any of the means of production, such as machinery, factory buildings or railroad plant. All of these would be nationalized.

We have just said that each citizen would receive his proper share of the general results of production. Here is exactly the difficulty of the scheme of Socialism, the problem to which as yet no satisfactory solution, even in theory, has been given. For what is this proper share justly due to each citizen? On this point the Socialists themselves fall into disagreement. The most ex-

(Concluded on page 20.)

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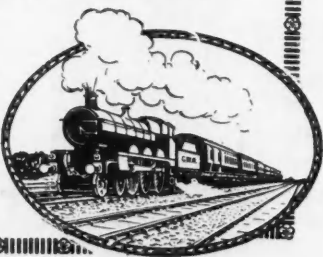
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Singer's English.

THE existence of so remarkable a linguistic product as "singers' English" does not seem to be fully realized, and much less understood, by musicians in this country. The modern tradition which deliberately alters some of our most characteristic vowels, and insists upon a "rolling r" in places where it is heard no longer in our language, is recognized by the multitude without thought or question as the usual thing. Some even believe that it is not possible to retain the true character of English words when set to music, and that to suit the convenience of singers, as well as the exigencies of musical notes, certain alterations and modifications have been ordained as unavoidable and even desirable. Others are so well accustomed to neither hearing nor understanding the words of vocal music that the question of how far the language of singers may differ from ordinary speech is to them a matter of little consequence.

At the present time, when so much is being said about the opera, and especially about opera in English, it is worth calling attention to the fact that, except in the mouths of the comedians, the true English language is not heard upon the operatic stage, and very rarely in recognized English singing of any kind. Startling and sweeping as this assertion may appear, its truth will at once become obvious to any one who will take the trouble to make an English singer speak his words in exactly the same manner in which he generally sings them.

The dialect itself is well worth a little study, if only to prove the nature of its origin and to corroborate the recent history of singing teaching in England. The most distinctly linguistic variations are the following:

1. The light "a" as in "hand" is changed to "ah."
2. The soft-sounding "o" as in "love," is changed to the short "o" as in "of."
3. The vowel sounds associated with "er," "or," "ur," are altered variously in sounding the "r."
4. The short "i" as in "hit," which forms the first part of the sound in "here," is changed to "ee"—e. g., "heer-rr."
5. The bright-sounding "i" as in "high," is broadened to "ah-ee."
6. The rolling "r" is introduced before other consonants and at the end of words, contrary to English custom.
7. All the consonants are generally weak, especially those which are aspirated—"h," "t," "s."

There are many other exaggerated vowel changes heard far too often, especially in the upper and lower notes of the vocal compass; but they belong less to the singers' language than to bad singing in general, and are shared with singers of all languages who cannot maintain the character of their vowels throughout a phrase. Those who are familiar with the analysis of vowel sounds in the resonator scale will notice at once that the characteristically English sounds in the middle section of the scale are those which suffer most. They are undoubtedly more delicate in their constitution than the more universal vowels. But what is more significant to us is the fact that the particular vowel sounds which are changed are those which do not occur in the Italian language.

All the above linguistic changes which have been introduced into our language—banishing some of our particular vowel sounds, modifying others, rolling our "r's" when we have dropped them, and weakening our consonants generally—indicate an obvious attempt to bring it nearer to the Italian habit of speech. The process may have made it more convenient for the Italian masters to teach us how to sing—a privilege they have enjoyed for centuries, doubtless to our mutual advantage—but nevertheless the changing of a few vowel characters has probably had a much more far-reaching effect upon English singing than would be generally imagined. It implies a wrong principle, which the Italians themselves would not tolerate in their own language. The traditional saying of Pacchierotti in the eighteenth century—*Chi sa parlare e respirare sa cantare*—has become doubly important since the intellectual advance of the Romantic period in other countries raised the art of song to a higher literary level.

There can be no doubt now that the influence which made changes in the sounds of our language has tended to demoralize the art of English singing. It has lowered the words in the estimation of the singer, the composer, the author and the public, as well as the general standard of performance, composition and criticism. This heavy indictment is not brought against our foreign masters themselves, but against the mistaken principle which underlies their tradition. For it must be understood that an Italian tradition which does not produce the English language in English singing in the same way that it might produce the Italian language in

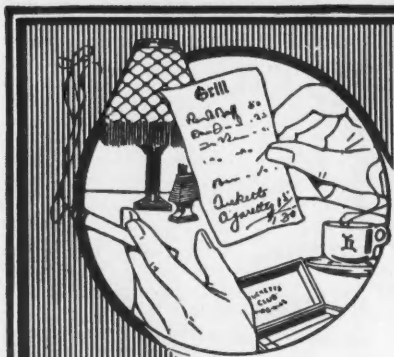
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THE foreign translation and vernacular renderings which aided in building up our Bible were so numerous, and its own revisions so frequent and complicated, that any detailed account is apt to lose sight of the main lines. A more general view, disregarding the complications, is forced back on the essential truth that we owe our Bible mainly to Tindale and Coverdale. The skill of the framers of the Authorized Version cannot be too highly praised, but they were inspired by the beauty of the temple that had been already raised; and their skill was that of sympathetic and learned imitation, their effort to bring the whole up to the standard of the best.

The touches made by their best committees were delicate and beautiful, one may even say inimitable; and yet if Tindale's Gospels of 1526 were to be read now in our churches we should very often be unaware of any difference, and in many cases of dis-

crepancy we can see that we should have become as attached to the older as we are to the later version; and there are some cases in which the older seems the better. Tindale, who worked from the original texts, printed the whole of his New Testament, and left his MS. of the Old, as far (it is said) as the second Book of Chronicles. Coverdale, who worked chiefly from other translations, revised Tindale and supplied the remainder. "The Great Bible," which is the basis of the Authorized Version, is Coverdale's revision of his first complete book. But even in this skeleton summary we must not omit the fourteenth century translators, whose early and forcible English was the essential foundation of everything, and no doubt a familiar and influential model for Tindale, who, finding the main lines laid down, set to work in the right method.—London Times.

The policeman who regulates the traffic along the path of virtue has got an easy job.

TEACHER'S

The highest virtue that can be claimed for a beverage is PURITY. Of Scotch Whisky Brands there are few that can, with so much justification, claim absolute purity as can TEACHER'S. Matured in wood, and mellowed by age.

Geo. J. Foy, Limited, Toronto, Can.
Ottawa Wine Vault Co., Ottawa, Can.

AND RETAILED IN TORONTO BY
THE WM. MARA CO.



Italian singing is, for us at least, a failure.

It is not pretended that the only fault to be found with English singing is the mispronunciation of certain words. But the principle of altering the character of a vowel or any sound of language from what would be considered the best possible in English speech is contrary to every natural phonological law and fatal to the singer's sense of expression in words. To deprive a singer of the freedom he must have to express himself in his own form of language is as opposed to the old Italian tradition as it is to all that is rational in the production of vocal sound. Moreover, it leads insidiously to the obscuration of

words and to most of the particular technical defects which form the ground of our complaint against English singing.

Fortunately, owing to the advance of the practical science of phonology, there are fewer secrets connected with the voice than there used to be, and we no longer depend entirely upon what may be handed down to us of an old and often unauthenticated tradition. In the light of modern knowledge it may truly be said that since the real principles of vocal sound are now fairly well understood it only remains to apply them practically to the best possible form of English speech in order to lay the foundation of a proper school of English

singing. There is, at all events, a reasonable hope of such a thing in the future; but to make way for it this sense-destroying absurdity called "Singers' English" must be entirely abolished.—J. A. Fuller Maitland in the London Times.

When you hear a man wishing he were dead, it's a pretty sure sign that he either wants to be married, or is.

A girl doesn't marry a man for better or worse; she marries him for more or less.

Many a woman's only idea of acquiring wisdom is to know all about her neighbors.

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Financial Comment

THE economic effect of a new hotel in a city which badly needs additional hotel accommodation will be more evident in Montreal a few years hence than it now is. Most of the cities of Canada have had their new hotels during the past few years. In Montreal the well-known hostelry, the "Windsor," has only recently added very largely to its accommodation. It is claimed, however, that hotel accommodation is scarcer in Montreal than in any other city of anything like the same pretensions in the Dominion. Last year, during the Eucharistic Conference, all sorts of schemes had to be devised to accommodate the visitors. This lack of accommodation has been voiced by probably every transportation, railway and steamship line doing business in the city.

Now Montreal is to have the big new hotel which has been talked of for so long. It will be called "Mount Royal," and will be built on the corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets, only a stone's throw from the "Windsor." A couple of blocks further up is Sherbrooke Street, where the new "Ritz" hotel is being erected. Messrs. Ross & McFarlane, who were associated in designing the Chateau Laurier at Ottawa, and the Transportation Building, Montreal, and who are now designing a new hotel for the G.T.P., are the architects of the "Mount Royal" Hotel.

Although it is years since this corner was first spoken of as a favorable site for an hotel, it was the statement of President Miles and Ex-Mayor Laporte of the Business Men's League of Montreal, at the last annual meeting of the League, in which they drew attention to the lack of accommodation, that inspired Messrs. H. R. Kirkpatrick, Vice-President of Carrick's Limited, and Mr. George A. Ross, of Ross & McFarlane, architects, to give the problem their serious attention. The matter took further shape in a conversation between Mr. Ross and the president of a railway which enters Montreal. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Carrick's, next secured an option on the property and Mr. Ross supplied the plans, and the underwriting was effected. Interested in the underwriting, or in other ways favoring the project, are men closely associated with the principal railways entering the city, as well as with a prominent navigation company and several Atlantic steamship lines, all of whom have felt much uncertainty in the past as to the accommodation for passengers in Montreal during the rush season.

The following are securities of the Mount Royal Hotel Company:

Stock	\$2,700,000
Bonds, 5 per cent.	2,000,000

Of the above \$1,800,000 have been issued.

The property has a frontage on Peel Street of 170 feet, on St. Catherine's Street of 113 feet. It will be a ten-storey building, having a height of 130 feet, and will have accommodation for 400 guests. It is unnecessary to add that it will be in every way modern.

THERE is no doubt that inadequate hotel accommodation is a very serious drawback in the development and standing of a city. Those who live in the city are frequently the last to appreciate how important a matter it is to please the travelling public. Talk to the travelling public, however, and you will find that their preference for a city is largely bound up with the matter of accommodation. Without doubt, Montreal will become a more desirable place because of the addition of the Ritz Hotel and the Mount Royal Hotel. Already the proprietors along Peel and St. Catherine streets are asking higher prices for their property. This is not as great a blessing to the community as the proprietors may think. But it sufficiently demonstrates that the addition of an hotel gives desirability to site; and that is the first point to be borne in mind. Desirability in site is expressed in values of ground. There is nothing arbitrary about it. The site is more desirable; therefore people will pay more for it, both in purchase price or in rental. Manifestly, therefore, the owners of the ground in the vicinity, and not the citizens as a whole, get the benefit.

It would not be worth saying this if we did not go further and ask whether this is a wise arrangement. The hotel scheme, mind you, was not framed up by the owners of the property in the vicinity. They had nothing to do in the matter; yet they reap advantage. Meantime, the city in its hunt for revenue overlooks this "unearned increment" entirely, and instead places a tax on the new hotel, the building of which has enhanced the value of the surroundings. If it is a very poor building the city will not charge a high tax; but if it happens to be an expensive building, which will beautify the city and add to its attractiveness, the tax will be very heavy. This means that the guests will have to pay a higher price, and the effect of high prices is to keep guests away. So, the situation is that the city, instead of acting so as to encourage guests, acts so as to drive them away, although every merchant in the place is praying for them to come. The very building of the hotel creates a value in the surrounding property, so that anyone with half an eye might see that here is the revenue for the city. It is as sure as cause and effect. So far as the hotel and the surrounding property are concerned, ask an accountant and he will tell you that the journal entry is: "Surrounding Property, Dr. to hotel." The city seems to think it is: "Hotel, Dr. to Surrounding Property." Vancouver and Victoria, I am told, are now employing a thoughtful accountant and have ceased to tax the improvements for the services they render to the surrounding ground.

THE refusal of the Finance Minister to continue the bounties on wire rods after the end of next June has occasioned bitter disappointment amongst those who are interested in the stock of the Dominion Steel Corporation. There can be little doubt that some one high up in the Government must have expressed the opinion that the bounties would be continued. On any other supposition it would be hard to account for the attitude, at that time and since, in certain quarters usually well posted as to what is going on in the Steel Company. It is a certainty that the word was passed around by some of the Steel men that the bounties would be continued and that an announcement to that effect would be made in the Budget speech. I do not believe that all these reports were "plants" for the purpose of boosting the market and getting rid of stock. I know that this is not an unusual

method employed in stock market circles, but it would not be easy to account, in that manner, for certain things that took place upon this occasion. If any attempt to "plant" has been made, I should rather say that it has been since; because we read almost every day of a firmly imbedded belief amongst the Steel people that Mr. Fielding will relent and grant some more aid. This may all be just as described, and possibly Mr. Fielding may be argued over. We have, however, not been supplied with any good reason for this belief, so that one would be justified in assuming that these opinions are being expressed for a purpose.

Assuming that hereafter the Steel Company will have to make its own living with the help of the very considerable duties which are still in its favor, it may be of interest to discuss the probable earnings of the company after the bounties have entirely ceased. We can only take the past record of the two companies, add a certain sum, if considered advisable, for profits on increased business and

money out of one pocket and putting it into the other. It is a little difficult, however, to decide what basis to accept for earnings for the two companies. In the case of the Coal Company, it would seem that an average over the past four or five years would be fair. In the case of the Steel Co., it will hardly do to accept any but latest earnings. The plant is being added to from year to year, and we are given to understand that the profits are also being largely added to, so that we might take the last two annual statements as the only basis available.

We have the following of the Coal Co.:

Net earnings, year ending Dec. 31, 1905	\$90,000
Net earnings, year ending Dec. 31, 1906	\$37,370
Net earnings, year ending Dec. 31, 1907	\$12,559
Net earnings, year ending Dec. 31, 1908	\$2,410,202
Net earnings, year ending Dec. 31, 1909	\$450,525
Average of the five years	\$1,296,127
Average of 1905, 1906, 1907	\$1,206,636
Average of 1908 and 1909	\$1,430,363
Reliable average, probably	\$1,000,000



MOUNT ROYAL, NEW TEN-STORY HOTEL FOR MONTREAL.

This palatial new building will be erected at Peel and St. Catherine Streets at a cost of upward of two millions.

deduct bounties or increased costs and accept the answer as an approximation.

At first sight, it looks exceedingly bad for the concern. The item which looms in front of one no matter which way he turns, is the million-odd dollars which has gone to its credit annually the past few years as a gift from the people of Canada. When we try to accept the hopeful view put forward by Mr. Plummer and Mr. Butler or other officers of the concern that the output has increased so enormously during the past few years, that the situation is altogether different to what it used to be, and that this will in large measure make up for the cancellation of the bounties, we feel our lack of faith. It is not as though it were only necessary to increase the sales a million dollars or so; they must be increased sufficiently to give over a million dollars clear profit in excess of the past few years. I am not a steel or coal man, but I think this means that sales will have to be increased on remunerative lines to the extent of \$5,000,000 per year. I beg to offer the view that \$5,000,000 is a lot of money, and that when we come to look upon it as an increase—an extra—it becomes difficult to see where the increased sales are to be made for a few years yet. I doubt not that the extra business could be done by cutting prices. But the increased sales must carry an average profit of better than 20 per cent. or they will be of no use to us.

That the officers of the corporation, no matter what they may tell the public, are of the same opinion, is sufficiently evident from the visits to Ottawa the glee with which certain well-known steel men imparted to their friends, a few weeks ago, the information that Mr. Fielding would renew the bounties on wire rods, as well as by the denunciations of Mr. Fielding which one now hears in financial circles.

WHEN we come to examine the earnings of the company and to make general deductions, the situation, to an outsider, seems rather to improve. Now that the Dominion Coal Co. and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. have become the Dominion Steel Corporation, we no longer require to take into consideration questions concerning the increased cost of coal to the Steel Co. and alterations in charges of one kind and another between the two concerns, these simply having the effect of taking

The different averages shown above will probably be appreciated by those who have followed the company closely. The profits of the year 1909 are unfair, for the reason that a strike was being contended with. Although the company paid its usual dividend of 4 per cent. on its common stock, the earnings fell \$360,000 short of being sufficient for this purpose. The year 1908 cannot be accepted as an average, as is quite evident from the extraordinary figures, and it is even doubtful if 1907 could. Both these years were affected by the high price for coal received from the Steel Co., and that profits had later to be paid back to the Steel Co. The years 1905 and 1906 are hardly a basis for to-day. The Coal Co. is still faced with labor troubles; it is now paying an export tax to the Newfoundland Government on coal, which will take a little more from the profits than formerly; and, under the reciprocity proposals, the duty against foreign coal is lowered to 45c. per ton, which is 8c. per ton less than before—not a very serious matter.

In allowing the Coal Co. profits of \$1,000,000, I may be below the results which will be shown some years hence, but I think I am making a generous allowance for 1910 and 1911 and possibly longer. Coal mine troubles are not over come in a single year.

The profits of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. were:

Net profits for year 1908-09	\$1,571,412
Net profits for 1909-10	\$1,607,360
Average for two years	\$1,589,886
Deduct bounty payment	\$1,029,000
Average actual net earnings	\$560,886
Assume 50% increase, gives net	\$841,329

I may have underestimated the earnings of the Steel plant, but it seems to me that an allowance of 50 per cent. increase is the most one could assume in the absence of more definite information. The problem would then figure out about as follows:

Dominion Steel Corporation earnings	\$1,841,000
7% on \$8,000,000 preferred stock	\$560,000
Remaining	\$1,281,000

This would be equal to about 3.65 per cent. on the \$35,000,000 common stock of the company.

I am disposed to think that the Steel Corporation is carrying a greater bonded indebtedness than was embraced in the statements from which the average net earnings

are taken. In such a case, the balance remaining for the common stock would be reduced.

A well posted iron and steel man tells me that he believes that unless something is done to give further government aid to the wire rod department, the economic course to pursue would be to close down that department and make the steel up into rails, upon which there is a considerable "protection."

I am quite aware that the element of guess work in the above estimate is very considerable. The opinion has been openly expressed that the Steel Corporation will be able, out of its actual earnings, with the bounties cancelled, to still pay the 4 per cent. on the common stock, which shareholders have been receiving. The opinion has also been expressed that the company, without the bounties, will barely make both ends meet and will do well if it earns its preferred dividend. Both guesses can't be right, and mine has the virtue of splitting the difference. It might justify the payment of 2 per cent., but it is difficult to see how more can be done for some time to come.

THE wise man will learn his lesson from this bounty question. It is one which is being taken more and more to heart everywhere, and the sooner its importance is appreciated the better.

The lesson is that he who buys a privilege risks his money.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company enjoyed the unusual privilege of drawing large sums of money from the government annually, the payment running up, in more than one instance, to upwards of \$1,000,000 a year. A dividend of \$1,000,000 a year would justify a capitalization of \$15,000,000 and would almost equal 7 per cent. thereon. Many companies paying a dividend of 6 or 7 per cent. are selling at par and even more. So, by this annual gift of \$1,000,000, the government waters the Steel Company's capital to the extent of \$15,000,000 at par, or \$30,000,000 at 50 per cent. of par. I do not recall having ever observed in the annual statement of earnings of the company any discrimination between the actual earnings and this government gift. Specifying the source of revenue in this manner is seldom thought advisable by the recipients of government aid. The public is not very discriminating; but were a company to show that the great bulk of its earnings was a pure gift, the effect on the price of the stock would be considerable. During the past few years, however, the bounty payments became so large that much attention was drawn to them. The unfairness of the situation was discussed publicly. Many considered that the company would be able to bring enough influence to bear upon the government to continue the payments, while others considered it unwise to take any chances in the matter. In other words, they considered the privilege insecure. The net result was, however, that thousands of people who could ill afford to lose their money bought the stock of the company at prices considerably above to-day's level. Under present conditions it is not easy to justify present prices let alone higher prices, so that shareholders are likely to have a long pull before they get their money back. Of course, the Steel Company is a big concern and the stock is popular, and it is just possible that further combinations of interests may take place which will alter the situation greatly.

Practically everything that I have said about the foolishness of purchasing stock at a high price in the hope that the bounty would be continued, will be admitted, now that the bounties, so far as we can see, have ceased. A year ago or so, however, the warning fell on unresponsive ears, just as no doubt will fall the warning which to a considerable extent follows from the foregoing, namely, that it is also unwise to purchase tariff privileges. Unless the signs of the times are wrongly interpreted, the time is not far off when the owners of the tariff privilege will be in a much more precarious position than they are at present. Even the United States, which has so long been referred to by protectionists as a striking example of the benefits of protection, seems to be going back on the principle. We read every day, now, that the revision downwards is taking place, and it is stated that Republican President Taft was prepared to give free trade between Canada and the United States. A man who five years ago would have predicted such a situation would probably have been called crazy. Who shall say how far the United States will have progressed five years from now or how far Canada will have progressed in the same direction? Meantime, we have the admission, nay, the assertion, of the heads of many Canadian concerns that they could not possibly make both ends meet without a tariff in their favor. Iron and steel companies claim this, so do textile companies and many others interested in manufacturing. Yet to-day the people are purchasing the stocks of such companies on the basis of the net earnings shown in their annual statements. Some of them are bound to get hurt when the gifts are withdrawn.

The only wise way to invest money is to inquire thoroughly into the security offered. This, at the threshold, compels us to consider what artificial advantages the company has which it may be deprived of. We must consider that sooner or later the public will cease to contribute gifts to favored industries and that as soon as this takes place the industry will have to compete in the open market. The source of earnings should therefore always be inquired into, and the greater the bonus or the tariff or the special privileges the more precarious the investment. Sooner or later every tub will have to stand on its own bottom.

Economist

The City of Brantford has awarded to Aemilius Jarvis & Company, the highest tenderers, \$254,281, 4 per cent and 4½ per cent. sinking fund debentures, payable at the end of ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and forty years. The bonds have been issued to cover the cost of local improvements, new school buildings, and for the erection of a new bridge.

The Hudson Bay Insurance Company, which started business five years ago, is to open an office in Toronto. The capital has been raised from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000.

Mr. R. G. Paterson, of the head office staff of the Sterling Bank has been appointed accountant of the Montreal branch.

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Government bonds provide the ideal security for ultra-conservative and timid investors, or those who do not need to seek a high rate of interest.

We offer a limited amount of Ontario Government Bonds, which are exempted from succession duties and taxes.

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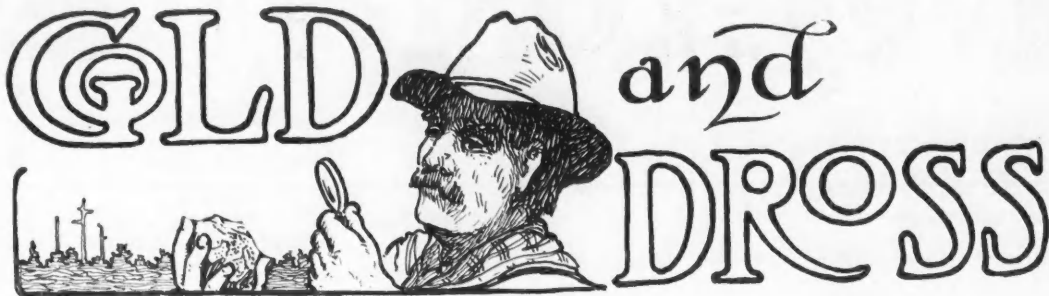
Bonds for Trustees For Ultra-Conservative Investors

By the very nature of his position, the trustee must be ultra-conservative in his investment of the funds of others. He cannot risk the slightest, even temporary, shrinkage in the marketable value of the securities he holds. Then bonds—carefully, even cautiously, selected bonds—represent the logical investment for trustees. No trustee should neglect to inform himself from every possible source on all securities and on bonds in particular. He should form an advisory connection with a conservatively progressive and thoroughly reliable investment house. Not perhaps with an eye to an immediate investment, but to aid him in his study of conditions. Then, when the time is ripe, his knowledge, his knowledge, and the mutual confidence and understanding that have grown up between them will enable him to invest wisely, well and profitably the funds in his care.

We Issue

from time to time, "Trustees' Lists of the most carefully selected Municipal and similar bonds suitable for the ultra-conservative investor. Trustees, heads of institutions, and all persons handling the investment funds of others, should receive this list. May we not put your name on our mailing list? It will oblige you to nothing and will be of undoubted value to you.

F. H. Deacon & Co.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Investments
97 Bay Street Toronto, Canada



Hamilton, April 6, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you kindly give me your opinion of the common stock of both Pacific-Burt and Maple Leaf Milling Co. At the present time I have some Maple Leaf, but no Pacific Burt, but have thought of purchasing a few shares of the latter. Do you think that the earnings will warrant a dividend on either of these stocks in the near future?

F. W. C.

You appear to be too much interested in common stock, which are at once the most unsafe, as well as the best dividend payers in the market. Maple Leaf common is semi-speculative at the present time, as the company is not making earnings sufficient to put its common stock on a paying basis, but the impression is that when the Port Colborne mill gets well in operation next June or July, that Maple Leaf will then climb towards a paying basis rapidly. Pacific-Burt also seems to be making headway. I don't know of your financial position, but if your whole capital is to be tied up in these two common stocks, or either of them, you are not playing the game safely. Put the bulk, or a good proportion of your idle money into something that is now known to be solid, and then speculate with the tail end in common stocks. There is as much science in investing as there is in putting together a laminated screw for an airship; also any broker advertising on this page will be glad to tell you where you are right—and also where you are wrong.

M. M., Montreal: If there is one form of promoter for whom I have an aversion, it is the one who beats the drum to get people into an oil gamble. The Edmonton and Fort McMurray Company puts in big type at the head of their page of newspaper advertising: "Don't Speculate—Don't." Better frame this advice and hang it over your bed.

H. H., Brampton: Porcupine Tisdale is not good enough for the public to purchase shares in, in my opinion.

"Thou shalt not lie" does not, by common consent, apply to a mining prospectus.

Toronto, April 7, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you see anything in Preston East Dome or Vipond that gives them any advantage, as an investment, over the average offerings in the Porcupine district?

J. R. I.

Vipond is a much better chance than Preston East Dome, which looks lemony to me. Neither are investments; both are gambles.

The Mining Recorder, who accepts an affidavit that a gold find has been made under four feet of snow, is an accessory before the fact.

J. S. D.: Of the properties you mention, it may be said Crown Reserve is a mine, and the rest are prospects.

J. J., Camden East: Of the list you send, Toronto General Trusts, International Milling bonds are good securities. The rest are not beyond cavil.

Why not a billion-dollar holding corporation with cent shares, to own everything in Porcupine, except mines with real ore in them?

George Munroe kept the other day when he got his three-year sentence, because it would keep him out of Porcupine.

Winnipeg Reader: The prospects for Wisconsin Central appear to be good even under present conditions, while it is believed that if freer tariff arrangements are entered into between the two countries, Wisconsin Central will get more haulage. You may have to hold, however, for some time to secure any material advance. Duluth South Shore and Atlantic does not appear to offer any exceptional opportunity for investment or speculation. Financial men think the C. P. R. will now put more traffic over this road, and that it can be used to advantage in connection with recent extensions, but it will be uphill work.

Presidents of certain Porcupine flotations may know nothing of mining, but they understand the public, all right.

E. W., Kingston: Noiseless Typewriter shares appear to be fairly well regarded. The company has taken a long time to have a noiseless machine perfected, but as to what future earnings might be I am not in a position to guess.

W. J. A., Toronto: A purchase of Red Deer, Alberta, town lots made by mail is not an investment. It is a process filled with delightful uncertainty. For one thing, you cannot be sure the plot you pay for is actually there when you go out to see it. It may be some miles away. Nature, immigration from the United States and the older Provinces of Canada, have done a good deal for our Canadian West, but even Providence might stagger at the task allotted by many land companies; that of making a thirty-foot lot costing the "investor" \$400 to \$600 by mail, increase in value to be worth \$600 or \$800, more especially when the land company originally bought it in at \$100 per acre, more or less.

Buick Oil Company has struck it rich. According to a very expensive display advertisement in the Globe newspaper of Toronto, Buick's Well No. 1, is flowing thousands of barrels of oil daily, and earning thousands of dollars weekly. Any well gushing like that should do so. In fact \$40,000 per month is coming in from this one well alone, says the ad. That means, if the well stays good, \$480,000 a year profits. In addition to this one well, the company owns 640 acres of oil lands, where there may be other wells just as good as Number 1.

And yet to-day the shares are on the bargain counter. Fifty shares may be bought from the Chicago office for \$7.50 down and \$10 monthly for three months—\$37.50 in all, or 1,000 shares may be secured for about \$748. In other words, although the company has one bumper well, the money is not coming in fast enough, so shares are offered under par to tempt the public.

Har. Herb. Kennedy, of Toronto, does not want money, as he explains in a circular which is being forwarded

The Gold and Dross Department is deluged with communications, the writers of which have failed to sign their names and give their addresses. No attention can be paid to such communications. Your name and address is a necessity, not for publication, but as a matter of good faith.

to retail stationers in town. Har. Herb. has evolved the idea of cutting out the middleman, between the manufacturer and the retailer, and he wants retailers to join with him in perfecting such a scheme. He thinks the wholesale man is too prosperous, and to drag him down from his pinnacle of placid enjoyment, Har. Herb. would form a central association, and beat the wholesaler up. All retailers who take kindly to the idea may assist Har. Herb. by signing a blank he encloses agreeing to buy a number of shares at \$25 per share.

Becton, April 10, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Do you consider Hollinger, Porcupine Gold, Porcupine Tisdale, Porcupine Central, Dome Extension, Preston E. Dome, Swastika and West Dome, good buys?

Also Porcupine Townsite at 35 cents per share, as you enclose matter concerning this latter company. There are one or two stocks among those above which I believe would be all right for a man of means to purchase, one who could stand a loss if it came. In your case you are only tempting fate and encouraging brokers to write more letters to you by considering any Porcupine stock, at this stage of development. Your Porcupine Townsite seems to be headed by C. J. Musson, President of the Musson Book Company. It is safe to say that all Mr. Musson does not know about mining would fill volumes. After you get through the largest type printed in red ink, you might get down to the very fine type of the prospectus, and read the statement there contained that 999,975 shares were transferred to the promoters and vendors to pay for the property, 500,000 shares of which have been transferred to the treasury again. A mining engineer thinks certain veins run through the property, and on the strength of this you are asked to put up your money. I would not touch it.

E. J., Toronto: With companies like the Red Deer Development Co., of 40 Victoria Street, Toronto, it is just nip and tuck whether you buy land with profit, or whether you lose. The chances are quite against your making any money buying real estate in Western Canada, where your interest is looked after only by the people who are selling you the land. There is such a boom on now in Western real estate, that agents find it profitable to buy up large tracts of land lying idle which they immediately turn in to some townscheme and sell to the public at so much per lot, the agents having got it originally at so much per acre. This process usually discounts about 10 years in advance what the value of the property may actually attain. This kind of buying is attended with all kinds of risks. It is a most unsafe and unsatisfactory way of purchasing land that I know of, and I have never yet advised a reader of Gold and Dross to purchase in this way.

Winnipeg, April 7, 1911.

Would you advise selling Canadian Marconi Wireless Telegraphy stock, which I bought at five dollars per share, four years ago? Or would it be better to hold same?

J. S.

The financial position of the Canadian Marconi Company is far from satisfactory. If the stock belonged to me I would sell it, as its chances of betterment seem slim.

Port Perry, Ont., April 10, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I see that The Mexican Light and Power Co. sells at 92 and pays a dividend of 7 per cent. How do you look on this as an investment?

It is looked upon as a fair investment in a foreign country, said country often figuring in the news dispatches.

E. D., Montreal, writes in that he bought 25 shares Street Railway at 233 on a ten-point margin. He has since had to put up 6 points more, and the stock when he wrote was 225. His interests charges amount to \$25 per month, and he is up against it.

If this stock belonged to me I would wait for the dividend on May 1. Give it a couple of days to recover, which it usually does, and then sell. There is no greater folly than for a man with limited capital to "monkey" with so erratic a stock as M.S.R. The interest charges on so high-priced a stock will eat up any ordinary profits that might accrue. A stock that will fluctuate fifty points in a few months' time is not the one for a man with small capital. The dividend payable on May 1 belongs to all holders previous to April 15.

Grand View, Man., April 6, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Kindly give your opinion on Home Bank stock as an investment. Do you think the stock is likely to increase in value in the near future?

A Reader.

Home Bank ranks well. I am not in a position to guess as to near future market quotations.

E. G. M., Ottawa: See elsewhere in financial section for matter relating to Diamond Vale Coal Company.

Subscriber, Branchton, Ont.: I should think National Finance Company western mortgages would be all right. Pennmans Ltd. and Nova Scotia Steel both issue bonds of \$100 denomination.

L. L. D., Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.:—Northern Ontario Development Company is largely speculative, better than a good many others in Porcupine.

Woodstock, April 15, 1911.

Dear Sir,—Having read from time to time your opinion on different stocks, etc., I am taking the liberty of asking you for your opinion re Fort George townsite lots. Do you think them good buying?

W. L.

If W. L. had read this paper regularly he would not have been obliged to ask this question. We have told on a good many occasions what we thought of the Fort George Townsite. We don't think they are a good buy, and never did.

W. B. M., Kenora:—Your banker might, if he knows you pretty well, lend you money on the strength of Maple Leaf Milling preferred shares, but your broker certainly will. I imagine you could raise a loan of from sixty to seventy per cent.—possibly more—of the quoted value of the stock on the market. Such loan can easily be arranged in Toronto—if you have any difficulty where you are now. As to Starland Theatres Ltd. as an investment, I know nothing and fear I do not want to.

Social Item.

THE many friends and creditors of Mr. P. Harold Patriarche—whose name has frequently figured in these columns—will be interested to learn that he is now living at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, where he has a suite of rooms. Several Torontonians visiting New York have been entertained by Mr. Patriarche, who has "set 'em up" in the most sumptuous manner. No information, however, is forthcoming as to the precise nature of Mr. Patriarche's present "line."

N.B.—Attorney-General's department please notice.

Capital \$4,000,000	Reserve Fund \$5,000,000	Total Assets \$92,000,000
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MONTREAL FINANCIAL
THE PRESENT POSITION OF
THE STEEL CORPORATION.

MONTREAL, APRIL 15, 1911.

THE month of April, 1911, will long be remembered by the officers of the Dominion Steel Corporation as having brought to that concern a series of misfortunes, the effect of which is hard to foretell.

On the 4th of the statement made by Mr. Fielding in connection with his budget speech put an end, temporarily at least, to hopes that the bounty on the steel rods would be continued after the end of June next. Three days later the news came over from Nice, by cable, that the Hon. L. J. Forget, vice president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, had suddenly passed away; and a few days later came the news of the death of Mr. Henry F. Dimock, of New York, a director of the Steel Company. Both the Senator and Mr. Dimock were fast friends of the Steel Company in its trouble with the Coal Company. They stood by President Plummer, and together with Sir William Van Horne were among his staunchest supporters. Mr. Dimock's support was all the more encouraging because of the fact that he was also a large holder of the shares of the Coal Company and was a director of that concern to boot.

The Steel people in Montreal recollect a visit made by Sir William Van Horne, Senator Cox and H. F. Dimock to Mr. Dimock to James Ross on the 14th or 15th of November, 1906, in Montreal.

The object of the visit, if I recollect properly, was to induce Mr. Ross to continue supplying the Steel Company with coal. Their proposition was that the Coal Company should continue to supply the coal, and that the price should be subject to the decision of the courts upon the whole matter, later on. The Steel Company had to have the coal, and the directors were prepared to pay whatever price was necessary in order to secure their daily requirements. Whether Mr. Ross thought that by assenting he would place the Steel Company in a stronger position with respect to legal points concerning the quality of the coal, or the willingness of the Steel Company to do whatever was requisite, or whether he simply thought that by refusing to grant their request he would compel them to meet his views, is impossible to say. At any rate, my recollection is that he refused to grant the request of the company.

H. F. Dimock stood with the friends of the company through the battle, and Mr. Plummer and the other survivors will no doubt feel the loss of both veterans very greatly. The loss will not be a sentimental one purely. The advice of both Senator Forget and Mr. Dimock was of no small value to the concern.

Mr. Dimock was said to have been a man of very great business ability. He became connected with the Steel Company mainly, no doubt, through Mr. Henry M. Whitney, who was his brother-in-law. Both men were connected originally with the Dominion Coal Company. As may be remembered, the Steel Company was formed very largely for the special purpose of consuming the coal of the Dominion Coal Company. Mr. Dimock was consequently associated in the formation of the Steel Company. He was the holder of some 7,000 or more shares of Steel.

He was born at South Coventry, which is very near the border line between Massachusetts and Connecticut. He was a director of the Boston and Maine Railway and of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., which latter

went to pieces in the panic of 1907. As his Steel and Coal interests were at war with each other at the same time, 1907 must have been a black enough period for Mr. Dimock. It is said that he sacrificed a very considerable portion of his fortune in an attempt to keep the Trust Company on its feet. He was also largely concerned in a steamship line which plied between Boston and New York. At the time of his death he was 69 years of age. After having had interests in the Coal and Steel Companies very similar to those of Senator Forget, and after having made a similar decision to share the fortunes of war, it was a rather remarkable circumstance that both men should have died within a few days of each other. Still more remarkable is it that a stroke of paralysis should have been the cause of the death of each. Senator Forget eventually died of heart failure, it is true, but the beginning of his final illness was a stroke on the 1st of July a year ago. Mr. Dimock died in New York as the result of a stroke some days previous to the end.

The appointment of Mr. C. A. Chouillou to the management of the Montreal office of the financial house of Rodolphe Forget, stock broker, and member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, is announced. As it was not public knowledge that Mr. Chouillou was in any



A HALE FINANCIER AT 77.

The above is a recent photograph of Commodore E. C. Benedict, prominent in New York financial and business circles. Mr. Benedict has set out for South America in his yacht Virginia, to explore the head waters of the Amazon River.

degree associated with the Forget business, the street is wondering what the significance of the appointment may be. Mr. Chouillou is a man of no small importance in Canada-France commercial and financial relationships, and there can be little doubt that it is in this direction that one must look to assess the importance of the announcement. Rodolphe Forget has been one of the most active influences in the fostering of closer relationships—mainly financial, no doubt—between Canada and France, and from all that can be seen he places no small value on these relationships. It is not surprising that he should. Every few weeks a fresh announcement appears concerning some undertaking in which he is interested; and when it is sifted to the bottom, it is found that down at the foundation is the bed rock of French capital. Altogether, he has been influential in bringing to Canada during the past year several millions of French capital. That France has capital to invest is therefore evident, and that it will come this way if properly cultivated and if given a fair show is reasonable to suppose. It would therefore be a wise move to associate with the firm such men as would likely be a strength to it. Such a man is C. A. Chouillou, unless all the signs fail.

The new manager of Forget's begins right. He is a Frenchman by birth. He was born in Rouen and, as he lived in France till

Wide Experience. he was a man of perhaps twenty-five years of age, he is thoroughly acquainted with the sentiments and ways of the Republic. He has now lived in Canada a similar length of time, and has had every chance of gaining a like knowledge of Canada. In fact, during a very considerable portion of this period he has interested himself not only in Canada-France trade, but also in the development of closer relationships in other directions between the two countries. For some years after reaching Canada he took considerable interest in the grain trade. He, however, did not confine himself to one line, but was a general agent or broker, and in addition imported and exported considerably. This brought him into closer relationships with France. A dozen years ago, or so, he began making regular, yearly trips to France in the interests of Canada-France trade. Because of his activities in this direction he was appointed Conseiller du Commerce Extérieur de la France, the English equivalent of which is Councillor of Exterior Trade of France. In Montreal circles he was also appreciated, having filled for some years the office of president of the Chambre de Commerce Française. He is also a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and of the Chambre de Commerce de Montreal.

The greatest honor conferred upon him, however, was that of being made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. This took place about a year ago, and was a reward for the great interest he has taken in furthering the interests already described. During the past few years his activities have been more in a financial direction than previously, and this end of his business had already grown to large proportions, and possibly preponderated over the commercial end, when the present relationships were concluded. His firm was known as C. A. Chouillou & Co.

With Mr. O. B. D'Aoust in charge of the Paris office and Mr. Chouillou in charge of the Montreal office, Rodolphe Forget places himself in excellent position to maintain his leadership of the Canada France financial business he has been building up during the past few years. He will now be able to devote more attention than previously to the organization of new companies, such as the new bank and the various pulp and paper and investment concerns of which several have been under discussion for some time past.

The Dominion Bond Company, Limited, of Toronto, were the successful tenderers out of twelve for the recent issue of \$20,000 4½ per cent, twenty year straight term debentures, maturing February 1931. Owen Sound is financially in a very strong position, having a net debt of only about five per cent, of its assessed valuation, and a total debt per capita of only \$89.00.

An issue of £606,000 four per cent. Mortgage Sterling bonds has been made in London by the Grand Trunk Pacific, being the balance of a total authorized amount of £2,050,000 series B Mountain Section bonds, the proceeds to be applied to the construction of the mountain section of the system.

A receiver has been appointed for the People's Portland Cement Company of Columbus, Ohio, which had a mill at Sandusky. In the newspaper advertising on the strength of which many people bought bonds, profits were calculated at the rate of \$2,000 per day.

BOND OFFERINGS

A list of investments has just been prepared, in which we include a range of securities acceptable for all requirements.

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DIVIDEND No. 83

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. (12 per cent.) per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 30th April, 1911, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MAY NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on Thursday, the 25th May, 1911. The Chair will be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.
Toronto, 29th March, 1911.

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SHAREHOLDERS THREATENED

SHAREHOLDERS of the Sovereign Bank, which has been suspended for the past four years, are now face to face with a dilemma. On the one hand they are told that creditors banks are pressing for funds originally supplied the Sovereign to pay off its pressing indebtedness, and to pay these creditors it will be necessary to impose a call on the double liability of shareholders. On the other hand a proposal is put forward that Sovereign Bank shareholders purchase preference shares in a company being formed by officials of the bank. These shares are offered at par \$100, and if shareholders buy them, the bank will be in funds to pay the creditors and still retain, through the new company, control of the Alaska Central Railway and the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway, both of which systems will thus be in hand to be developed or sold later for the benefit of shareholders. In this connection a shareholder of the Sovereign Banks writes as follows:

Toronto, April 17th, 1911.

Financial Editor, Toronto Saturday Night:—
SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

As a shareholder of the above bank, I enclose a circular received from the general manager, F. G. Jemmett. I would thank you to look over this proposition and have you publish your opinion as to the forming of the new company.

As a shareholder, I am at a loss to know why so much money has been squandered to date in the liquidation of the Sovereign Bank, and as to the assets they name of carrying on their books of about \$5,550,000, I have never had a list of them or their location, and therefore am unable to determine whether they are worthless or amount to what the manager claims them to be, \$5,550,000. Why should shareholders of this defunct bank be asked to subscribe to the new company to the extent of their double liability when the management of the Sovereign Bank has not shown any great reliability in their handling of the said bank, and with their present showing to date, is it reasonable to suppose that the shareholders of the Sovereign Bank could have any too much faith in the management of these gentlemen carrying on the new company? If the assets of the Sovereign Bank are as valuable as the manager puts them in his circular or leads shareholders to believe them to be, there is no reason why, in these days of prosperity, that he has not been able to have realized on these valuable assets. It is rumored that some of the Sovereign Bank's assets have been assumed at a much lower valuation than could have been gotten for them had they been put up under a hammer and sold to the highest bidder.

I am of the opinion that the general manager of the Sovereign Bank would have shown a more businesslike method had he called a general meeting and discussed his ideas before the shareholders without incurring all this expense of issuing circulars and enclosed envelopes, which, in my opinion, is a waste of funds that justly belong to the shareholders of the Sovereign Bank.

Any information you can give the shareholders through the columns of your paper on this matter will be much appreciated.

SHAREHOLDER.

The situation alluded to above is more fully outlined in a circular sent by General Manager Jemmett to shareholders of the suspended Sovereign Bank. It appears that the liability of the bank, which stood at \$16,174,000 on December 31, 1907, had since been reduced to the sum of some \$4,000,000. Against this the bank has assets valued on paper at some \$5,550,000. The circular in question does not specify the nature of these assets, but they are almost certainly composed largely of bonds of the Alaska Central Railway and the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway, which the bank took over during the regime of General Manager Stewart. The ultimate value of Alaska Central to shareholders appears to be problematical. It is well placed and would doubtless in time with the development of the mineral region through which it runs, obtain a paying carrying trade both in passengers and freight. The coal lands owned by the road also are supposed to be quite valuable. But the question as to whether the United States Government will open up Alaskan coal fields to private enterprises or not is still unsettled, and there are some who think that the mineral resources of Alaska as a whole have been considerably over-estimated. The Chicago and Milwaukee road is a different proposition, and in the end this should be an asset of value to Sovereign Bank shareholders. The circular sent to Sovereign Bank shareholders reminds them that in 1908 the bank borrowed from other banks sufficient to pay off noteholders and depositors of the Sovereign. At the present time the creditors are pressing for payment, considering doubtless that the process of attempting to realize on both the Alaska Central and the Chicago and Milwaukee systems is being protracted too long for their interests. Mr. Jemmett tells shareholders that to meet these creditors the bank will have to go immediately into liquidation, which means that a call of one hundred per cent. will be made against the double liability of the shareholders. The effect would be to put Alaska Central and Chicago and Milwaukee on the market for what they would bring. To avoid this shareholders are told a company is formed with \$3,000,000 capital to take over the shares of shareholders, and to hold these two properties. An issue of preference stock in the new company will be made and issued to shareholders at par, \$100 per share. With the money thus secured the banks and other creditors would be paid off immediately, part of such payment being in cash and the rest in bonds which would be issued to bear six per cent. interest. The effect of this would be, of course, to conserve the interest of shareholders in both these roads. At the same time it is tantamount to asking shareholders at the present time to pay in to the full extent of their double liability, and it will require a good deal of faith on the part of shareholders to cause them to take such a step. I do not think that as yet all the true inwardness of the situation has been developed. One question that is not answered is why the banks which were so ready to come to the aid

of the Sovereign at the outset, seem now unanimous in pressing for their money. It might be worth while to find out if there is any influence behind the banks. On which side in this matter is J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker? I understand that some months ago this big financier had a man looking into the situation and the present state of affairs may be an outcome of this activity. Shareholders will be asked to approve of the suggested plan at their annual meeting on July 11 next. In the meanwhile, I would not presume to hand out definite advice one way or the other. Shareholders in this case should get together and decide for themselves what is best to do under the circumstances.

PRACTICAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

(Continued from page 15.)

treme view, such as that of Proudhon, the French anarchistic writer, is that everything produced should become the common property of all. *La mise au tas, la prise au tas*, so ran his formula—meaning that all things should be thrown into a common stock from which each should take according to his needs. A modified form of this opinion, approaching more nearly within the bounds of commonsense, is the proposal that there should be a general equality of wages; all members of society except the infirm, would be compelled to work an equal number of hours (or a number of hours equalized according to the relative attractiveness or repulsiveness of the occupation) and all would receive an equal return. This is the form of Socialism familiar to American readers of Looking Backward, a presentation by Mr. Edward Bellamy, in the form of a novel, of an ideal Socialist state—a book whose appearance (1888) attracted a universal attention. Any one but a visionary whose benevolent optimism has impaired his intelligence, will see that any socialistic scheme resting upon an equality of wages is not practicable. Under such a system the individual incentive to work would disappear and the general efficiency of the community would be hopelessly impaired by idleness. Nor would even the most industrious tolerate indefinite, wilful negligence of his lazy neighbor whose pay, in spite of his inefficiency, would be always equal to that of the most strenuous. Bellamy and other Socialists have tried to show that under the improved conditions, which will result from the institution of Socialism, an elevation of the moral standards of society would frown down anything in the shape of shirking work, and that with shortened hours the individual would feel no aversion to perform the reasonable amount of labor that fell his lot. But this form of reasoning is altogether indelistic. It contains an assumption of an improvement in human nature so sweeping as to beg the question. If human beings would attain to the point of perfection indicated, there would be no need to take thought for the form of social organization, since any form would be perfectly good. But the problem of social reform is how to constitute industrial society not with perfect beings, but with the very imperfect men and women of actuality.

We come then finally to the most usual and the most typical of all the socialistic proposals, namely, that the reward of labor given by the governments—the scale of salaries and wages—shall be in proportion to industry and capacity. The willing, energetic worker will be paid more highly than the slothful: The man with the best brains and the steadiest industry will be the most highly paid. Such a plan supposes a hierarchy of officials (of course on an elective plan) who would control the whole process of production, drafting the workers as needed from trade to trade or from place to place, paying salaries, making promotions, and awarding to every citizen his just deserts. In other words it would be an extension of the governmental civil service to the whole field of production. On paper the scheme is absolutely without a fault. If we could only assume the different boards of officials who make the promotions and award the pay, to the omniscient and omnivertuous, there would be no objection to be raised. But the experience of a hundred years shows that all kinds of sinister motives, personal favoritism, bribery, and individual animosity would enter into the workings of such a governmental machine. Appointments and salaries would fall under the control of "bosses" and political "rings" such things are bad enough under individual conditions, but would be aggravated under Socialism where, outside of the governmental machine, the individual could find no escape, and could not fall back upon his own ability and industry for the rewards refused him by the ignorant and corrupt officials of an inefficient and tyrannical government. Theoretically then the exponent of Socialism is on the horns of a dilemma. Equal wages mean idleness. Unequal wages mean corruption. Nor has any one yet shown a means of escape.

COMPANIES controlling in Canada the output of silk threads have been merged, and the new business will be known as the Belding, Paul & Corticelli Silk Company, Ltd. This is an amalgamation of Belding, Paul & Co., Ltd., which has extensive mills at Lachine Canal in Montreal, established 1878. The Corticelli Silk Company of St. John's, Que., and the Cascade Narrow Fabric Company Ltd., of Coaticook, Que. The new business will have a capital of \$1,250,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock authorized, of which \$850,000 is being issued, \$1,250,000 of common stock, of which \$750,000 is being issued, and \$1,000,000 of 5 per cent. debentures, of which \$750,000 is issued.

Russell Car Offering.

A. E. AMES & CO. offer by advertisement elsewhere in these columns \$800,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative convertible preference stock of the Russell Motor Car Co., Limited, at par. The preference shares carry the right of exchange at any time, share for share, for common stock, this convertible feature being one that will appeal considerably to investors, in view of the common stock of the company now commencing dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Earnings upon the common stock for the last fiscal year were 18 per cent., while for the current year, ending July 31 next, Mr. T. A. Russell, the general manager, estimates an earning of 21 per cent.

Subscription books are now open at the offices of A. E. Ames & Co., 7 and 9 King street east, Toronto, and are to close not later than 4 o'clock on Tuesday next.

Hon. Wm. Gibson, President. J. TURNBULL, Vice-President and General Manager

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Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.

Capital Paid-Up - - - - - \$ 2,500,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits - - - - - 3,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - 35,000,000

TORONTO: 34 YONGE STREET.

BRANCHES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO

Cor. Yonge and Gould, Cor. Queen and Spadina,
Cor. College and Ossington, Arthur and Bathurst, and
West Toronto.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
100 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Savings Bank Department at all offices. Interest allowed on deposits of one dollar and upwards at highest current rates, compounded half-yearly. Money may be withdrawn without delay.

We receive Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms and shall be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$5,000,000
Capital Paid Up - - - - - \$3,500,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits - - - - - \$4,017,938

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
An account may be opened by the deposit of \$1 or upward—on which interest will be allowed.

Toronto Offices: 37 King St. East, Broadview and Gerrard, Queen and Pape, College St. and Ossington Ave.

RODOLPHE FORGET

Member Montreal Stock Exchange

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MONTREAL

60 rue de Provence
PARIS, FRANCE

GOING ABROAD?

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CARRY YOUR FUNDS

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TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

ISSUED BY THE

Dominion Express Company

These Cheques are issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200, are self-identifying, and show the exact amount for which they will be honored in the various countries.

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In addition to our regular list of bankers, all first class stores, hotels, railway and steamship companies cash them on presentation.

MONEY ORDERS AND FOREIGN DRAFTS ISSUED

PAYABLE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Money Transferred by Telegraph and Cable to all Principal Cities

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Toronto City Offices — 48 Yonge St. and 1330 Queen West

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Paid-up Capital.....\$ 6,000,000.00

Reserve Fund (earned)..... 3,500,000.00

Investments..... 29,782,942.35

OFFICE

TORONTO STREET - - - TORONTO

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

BRANCHES IN TORONTO:

Corner King and Bay Streets
Corner Adelaide and Simcoe Streets
Corner College and Grace Streets
Corner Queen Street and Close Avenue
Corner Dundas and Keele Streets

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES

THE STANDARD LOAN COMPANY

We offer for sale debentures bearing interest at FIVE per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. These debentures offer an absolutely safe and profitable investment, as the purchasers have for security the entire assets of the company.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ASSETS, \$1,340,000.00.

TOTAL ASSETS, \$2,500,000.00.

President:

J. A. KAMMERER

Vice-Presidents:

W. B. DINNICK, Toronto.

R. M. MACLEAN, London, Eng.

Directors:

RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.
DAVID RATZ, R. H. GREENE, HUGH B. BRENNAN,
J. M. ROBERTS, A. J. WILLIAMS.

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To yield from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent.

Warren, Gzowski & Co.

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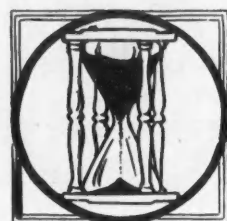


DECORATED INDUSTRIALS.

No. 1, Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Co., King Street West.



Concerning Insurance



How to Effect Insurance.

THE first step in insuring is usually the preparation of the application. This is just the first wrong step. As the business has developed, no person should sign, or permit the preparation on his behalf, of a company form of application.

The proper procedure is to have what is called a "schedule" prepared. This is a statement and description of the property insured, its location, and it contains permits for such privileges as may be necessary to the business. This should be drafted with due consideration of the hazards of the business carried on and should be prepared with special reference to the points of conflict that are likely to arise between insurer and assured. Unfortunately for the assured this is usually done by the company agent.

The next step is the choice of company. Absolute security and freedom from technicality in the contract are the two salient features for consideration. The Government returns are the only source on which any reliance can be placed, and then it must be remembered that all liabilities are not shown in these reports and that certain assets which are of doubtful value, sometimes absolutely valueless, are included. In this question of solvency, be sure. The technical conditions so often inserted can be best guarded against by insisting that your agent give you a policy either without red ink variations or with a clause in the contract waiving all such. It is utterly folly to accept a policy subject to variations, because some of the best companies in the world issue policies free from these most undesirable conditions. Let there be nothing between you and the company but a policy, and that subject, as against yourself, to only the Ontario Statutory Conditions. Substitution is the crime of the day. Accept no substitutes. None is "just as good."

Thamesford, April 6, 1911.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Have since about twelve years held ten shares in the Traders Fire Insurance Company, Toronto. At first one hundred dollars was paid down, and since that time calls have come for different sums until six hundred has already been paid. Lately I received the enclosed letter. What would you advise doing?

J. M.

The history of the Traders under former managements has been most disastrous. Under the present management there appears to have been some progress made. The move to call up more capital and to cancel off stock to wipe out the impairment is a proper one. It is a question of whether the present management has earned sufficient right to your confidence for you to be willing to gamble the other 40 per share in the hope of their finally making good; and also of your own financial position with regard to meeting the calls. For your information we may say that not a single company which has started in Ontario during the past twenty-five years has made \$5,000 in that time.

Enterprise, Ont., April 10, 1911.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Dear Sir,—I note with pleasure that you have started an Insurance page in your valuable paper, and I sincerely hope it produces good results. I am forwarding my copy of The Monetary Times by concurrent mail, and would refer you to page 926. I received those letters from Mr.

Anthony, and forwarded them to The Monetary Times, and they have used them in their paper. I have now received from the same Mr. Anthony similar letters referring particularly to a company known as the Metropolitan Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Drexel Building, Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. I would be glad if you could tell me something about this company. Are they any good? Would they pay in case of fire? Is the company licensed to do business in Canada? They are making a desperate effort to get all the business they can, and if they are no good, should be driven out of business.

I enjoy reading your paper each week, although I don't always agree with all you say, yet it is instructive to hear the other side.

Anything you can tell me in connection with the above will be greatly appreciated.

W. M. D.

This company has no right or license to write business in Canada. The name of Anthony has been synonymous with unlicensed wildcat fire insurance; our own opinion is the whole business should be left severely alone.

Kippendavie Avenue, Toronto,

March 27th, 1911.

The Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Dear Sir: As a subscriber to your paper I should esteem it a favor if you will kindly advise me in the following:

I was about to take up a policy for three or four thousand dollars with the Equity Fire Insurance Company, but seeing their balance sheet, as published by SATURDAY NIGHT, I now hesitate.

Please reply in the usual way through SATURDAY NIGHT in the page set apart for insurance news.

C. E. F.

On receipt of the above we made an analysis of the report referred to and found in the assets several items amounting to considerably over \$100,000, about the value of which we were doubtful. About \$55,500 is owed by two companies whose paid up capital (according to the last Government report) is entirely exhausted. Another item of bonds and bills receivable amounts to over \$100,000, and as we had received a report that at the annual meeting it was stated that a large proportion of this was "Bills Receivable" from shareholders on account of payments on calls on stock. This we considered no more an asset than "uncalled capital," therefore we decided to get definite information at first hand. On March 30th, and again on April 11th we wrote as follows:—

The Equity Fire Insurance Co.,

Gentlemen,—We have been having enquiry in regard to your statement published in our columns. In order that we may compare it with the Government report for the year 1909, kindly inform us how much of the \$22,659.63 premiums in course of collection are three months overdue. Is any portion of the \$12,059 re-insurance owed by companies in liquidation? What portion of the \$166,591 bonds and bills receivable is bills receivable, and what proportion is for unpaid calls on capital?

Item \$4,168 interest accrued and other items. What amount is other items, and of what do they consist? Is the reserve for unearned premium 80% of the actual unearned premiums?

We also telephoned the manager, Mr. W. G. Brown. We have had no reply to our requests.

In view of what practically constitutes a refusal to furnish us with the information absolutely necessary to form an intelligent opinion, we do not feel at liberty to report favorably upon this company, at least until the report of the Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa is available. When that report is issued we shall probably be able to give you a complete statement.

or any other sum that they demand, and await developments.

Steel Company's Good Profits.

THE business done by the Steel Company of Canada for the first six months of its existence produced profits available for distribution of \$679,593, which is at the rate of \$1,359,186 per annum. This is a very satisfactory showing, as the statement made by the Royal Securities Corporation at the time the merger was effected was that the combined average earnings of the companies, exclusive of the Canada Bolt and Nut Company, were \$1,291,917. The result for the half year, if carried out in the succeeding six months, will exceed this amount by slightly over \$68,000. After paying charges and dividends on the preferred stock the profits for six months amounted to \$245,918, which is at the rate of \$491,836 per annum, giving the common stock earning power at the rate of 4.20 per cent. per annum. The Steel Company of Canada was a consolidation brought about largely by W. M. Aitken of the following companies: The Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, the Montreal Rolling Mills Company, the Canada Screw Company, the Dominion Wire Manufacturing Company, and the Canada Bolt and Nut Company.

Endorse "An Act to Amend the Ontario Insurance Act."

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Ontario Retail Hardware and Stove Dealers Association, at its meeting at Guelph on April 19:—

RESOLVED:

That this association most heartily endorses the principles of the "Act to amend the Ontario Insurance Act" introduced by Col. Hugh Clark, M.P.P.

We believe that a standard policy will be a great step in advance in the interests of the insuring public.

We believe that no variations from the standard contract should be permitted except such as shall be for a consideration, shall be just and reasonable, and shall be a matter of special contract, signed by the assured.

We believe that there should be the inherent right of the insured in the insurance contract to effect insurance up to 75 per cent. of the value of the property insured, and that when he must carry 25 per cent. of his risk himself the insurance shall not be voided for further insurance without notice, nor should any penalty then be enacted in case of partial loss.

We believe also that the practice of some insurance companies of discontinuing claims for prompt payment should be made illegal.

We believe that the existing system of government inspection is utterly inadequate to protect the public interest, and that the Inspector of Insurance should be responsible for the enforcement of the insurance laws, and that officials at both Ottawa and Toronto should be required to take immediate action to protect the public from the extravagance, mismanagement and even swindling, and violations of the law which have been and are at present being practiced in Ontario, and that insolvent companies be promptly and effectively dealt with.

We believe that the companies, and not the insured, should be responsible for statements made by the agents in applications, and that when the agent delivers the policy and gives credit, the companies should not be permitted to plead non-payment of premiums as a bar to recovery.

Mr. C. A. Ray, assistant accountant at the Traders Bank, Guelph, has been transferred to the Inspectors' Department in Toronto. Mr. M. Cockroft succeeds Mr. Ray, and Mr. Martin, of Tillsonburg, succeeds the latter as teller.

Pinching the Canadian Guardian Shareholders

The following communication from a victim of the Canadian Guardian Life Insurance Company has been received:

Montreal, Que., April 18th, 1911.

Editor, Saturday Night, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am one of the victims of the Guardian Insurance Co., which you mention in your last issue. I am employed in the Grand Trunk Railway, and was introduced to an agent of the Guardian Company, who was selling stock, by an ex-G.T.R. man. On account of the latter and the glowing statements made by the agent, I was induced to take 10 shares, for which I paid \$12.50 per share, \$125.00 in all.

Sometime ago I got a circular stating that the company was branching out to the other provinces, and by a resolution of the board they made another call of \$5.00 per share. I have not the money to take up this, and therefore wrote to the management that I would rather dispose of the ten shares that I now had, even at a loss, and asking them if they would take them at any price or dispose of them to some other person, as I was told there was no market for the shares here, but I never received an answer.

Will you kindly give me some advice as to what I am to do, or is the \$125 a complete loss? I was really in a worried state about the matter, as I was told that they could sue me for the new call of \$50.00, and the same would have me in a bad plight. I feel easier since reading your paper, and beg to thank you for the good you are doing.

Yours truly, J. C.

Do not allow this call for additional funds from the Spence outfit to worry you. In the first place the "glowing statements" by which you were induced to put your money into this concern, were quite contrary to the facts, as the company from the day it was born, never had a chance of making a dollar for any stockholder. TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT has become a stockholder in the Canadian Guardian Life for the purpose of draining out this sink of business iniquity, and there is no thought on our part of letting up. In the interval hang on to your \$50

Sob for Standard.

NOW, shareholders, lower away gently.

Standard Cobalt Mines, Limited, will, on the 25th day of April, 1911, be sold to the highest bidder, if any, for the benefit of its creditors.

The sale of assets was to be held Dec. 28, 1910, but postponement was made to Jan. 26, 1911, then to Feb. 28, then to April 11, and then to April 25. On the latter date the trap will be sprung in the office of E. R. C. Clarkson, at about twelve o'clock precisely, and the pity of it is that shareholders will not be given the chance to go through the pockets of the condemned before execution.

The Porcupine section of the Gold and Dress Cemetery will be open for business in about six months from now.

R. I. P.

Offering of \$800,000 of 7% Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares at Par, of Russell Motor Car Co. LIMITED

CAPITALIZATION:

7% Cumulative Convertible Preference Stock..... \$800,000
Common Stock..... \$800,000

DIRECTORS:

J. N. SHENSTONE, Toronto, President, Treasurer Massey-Harris Co., Limited.
T. A. RUSSELL, Toronto, First Vice-President and General Manager.
E. B. RYCKMAN, K.C., Toronto, Second Vice-President, of Ryckman, Kerr & MacInnes.
HON. GEO. A. COX, Toronto, President Canada Life Assurance Co.
LLOYD HARRIS, M.P., Brantford, of Harris, Cook & Co.
J. W. McCONNELL, Montreal, Vice-President Montreal Street Railway Co.
A. E. AMES, Toronto, of A. E. Ames & Co.

TRANSFER AGENT—National Trust Co., Limited, Toronto.

REGISTRAR—Montreal Trust Co.

BANKERS—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

AUDITORS—Edwards, Morgan & Co., Toronto.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORIES: WEST TORONTO

Preference share dividends will be payable quarterly, the first of such payments to be made on August 1st next.

Preference shares carry the right to the holder of exchange at any time, share for share, for Common Stock, and are preferential both as to assets and cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

The directors feel that the company's large earning power, coupled with this provision of additional capital, warrants payment of substantial dividends upon the Common Stock, and it has been arranged that such dividends will be payable quarterly, the first to be on August 1st next, for the quarter commencing May 1st next, the rate of such payments being 7 per cent. per annum.

The Company has no bonds, and there is no mortgage upon its real estate. Application will be made in due course to have both the Preference and Common shares listed on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges.

We offer for sale 8,000 fully-paid shares of \$100 par value each of the above-mentioned 7% cumulative convertible preference stock at par, payable \$20 per share on May 1st, and \$20 per share on the 1st days of July, September, November and January next, with privilege to the subscriber of prepaying at any time the balance upon his shares in full, with accrued dividend, receiving certificates for fully-paid shares, ranking for the full quarter's dividend at the succeeding regular dividend date.

Subscription books are now open at our offices, and will close not later than 4 o'clock on Tuesday, the 25th inst. The right is reserved to allot only such subscriptions and for such amounts as may be approved, and to close the subscription books without notice. Subscription forms are available on request.

The formal prospectus in connection with this issue is on file with the Provincial Secretary.

Russell Motor Car Company, Limited, is the new name of the company heretofore known as "Canada Cycle & Motor Company, Limited." When the company applied for supplementary letters patent authorizing the present issue of preference stock it was deemed wise to change the name, for three reasons, viz., that its motor business has been for some time its largest business, that the word "Russell" has become thoroughly identified with the company's motor cars, and that the new name is shorter than the old.

The high-class character of the cars manufactured during the last three years is thoroughly established, while exclusive rights for use and manufacture in Canada of the Knight Motor gives the company a commanding position in the market, and, with other important features, we believe, puts the company's higher-priced cars on a par with those of the world's best makers.

For the year ending July 31st, 1909, the company showed a clear profit, after payment of interest on all indebtedness, of \$30,191.14. That year saw the company well started in prosperous business, and the net profits for the next year, ending July 31st, 1910, were

\$144,350.96, or 18 per cent. upon the stock. The letter of Mr. Russell, General Manager, which follows, indicates the net earnings for the current year, ending July 31st next (after paying interest on bank advances and other charges) as at least \$175,000. This means a minimum earning for the current year of over 21% upon the common stock.

We believe that the company is particularly well managed and organized. Mr. T. A. Russell, who has been General Manager for nine years, has engaged with the Directors to remain in that capacity for a further period of three years, and insurance for \$100,000 in favor of the company has been placed upon his life. It is expected that Mr. Russell will remain in charge of the company's business after completion of this special three-year period.

In pursuance of our general policy, where we make public offerings of blocks of securities, provision has been made for a representative of this firm on the Board of Directors, and Mr. J. W. McConnell of Montreal and Mr. Lloyd Harris, M.P., of Brantford are also joining the business, as Directors.

The placing of the \$800,000 of preference stock has put the company in a strong position financially.

In view of the foregoing, we recommend the purchase of these shares, which, in addition to furnishing an avenue for investment with a high degree of safety, have the attractive and substantial advantage of being exchangeable at any time, share for share, for common stock. The relation of surplus assets to capitalization is unusually strong.

A. E. AMES & CO.

7 AND 9 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED

Our financial year ends on July 31st, and it is generally difficult to furnish an estimate of results at this season of the year, because the first eight months are largely employed in manufacturing goods which are sold and delivered during the last four months. This year, however, it is possible to forecast results for the remaining four months' business with more confidence than usual, because the business has followed closely the lines of last year, except that it shows a substantial increase in volume in almost every department.

Up to the end of March last our sales were \$821,143, as compared with \$715,958 for the same period in the previous year, being a gain of about 15 per cent. There is every prospect that this rate of increase will at least hold during the remaining months, and I expect that our total output for the year will exceed \$2,000,000, as compared with \$1,698,009 last year.

The bicycle business during the last two years has shown genuine improvement, and we expect a healthy increase in this department. The same remarks apply to the bicycle accessory and parts business, and to the motor accessory and parts business. With the view of holding the very substantial good-will we have in the bicycle and bicycle accessory business, the Directors have decided to continue handling that business under the old name, "Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited," as a separate department.

The motor car business is more promising than at any previous period in our experience. I believe the expansion in Canada of the motor car business will be still greater than it has been, because, up to the present, we have scarcely kept pace in this country with the development in motor car business that has taken place abroad. This company's control of the rights for Canada of the Knight Motor is, I believe, a most substantial asset, the value of which cannot easily be exaggerated.

We have just completed an addition to our factory which greatly increases our manufacturing facilities.

I feel safe in expressing the belief that our profits for the current year, after paying interest on bank advances and other charges, will be in excess of \$175,000. If that expectation is realized we will, at the close of the present year, have surplus assets, at a conservative valuation, in excess of liabilities to an amount exceeding by some \$50,000 the total of both the Preference and Common Stock, or for more than double the Preference Stock. This is without taking into account patents, trade-marks and good-will, which are nevertheless valuable assets.

Toronto, April 15, 1911.

BALANCE SHEET

(As of July 31st, 1910—Condensed.)

LIABILITIES.	
Accounts and Bills Payable	\$780,138 00
Contingent Account	18,117 92
Plant Reserve	27,103 42
Capital Stock	\$800,000 00
Profit and Loss Account—	
Carried over last year	\$5,036 19
Profit on year's business	144,350 96
	979,387 15
	\$1,512,797 15
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in bank	\$ 15,319 10
Accounts and bills receivable	488,135 81
Stock on hand, manufactured and in process, raw materials, supplies, etc.	620,394 17
	\$1,123,849 08
Real Estate and Buildings, less encumbrance of \$3,000, since paid off	193,437 90
Machinery, tools, patterns, furniture and fixtures	350,678 50
	\$544,116 40
Less depreciation	118,136 05
	425,980 35
Patents, trade-marks, good-will, etc.	258,936 50
	\$1,812,797 19

Certified correct.

EDWARDS, MORGAN & CO.

NATIONAL TRUST CO.

LIMITED

J. W. FLAVELLE,
PresidentW. T. WHITE,
General Manager

CAPITAL AND RESERVE - - - - - \$2,500,000
ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION - - - - - \$25,000,000

We shall be pleased upon request to send
 a Booklet containing forms of wills

OFFICES:

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Edmonton Saskatoon Regina

INCORPORATED 1855

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Paid-up Capital \$4,000,000
 Reserved Funds 4,944,777
 Assets - - - - - 50,000,000

Our ample resources, long experience and wide connections combine to provide an
 unexcelled banking service for business men.
 Savings Accounts opened, interest added to balances half-yearly. Joint Accounts
 opened, the money in which may be withdrawn by either of two persons or the survivor.

BUSINESS and SAVINGS ACCOUNTS INVITED

ROSS & WRIGHT

Insurance Counsellors

Adjusters of Fire Losses for the Assured only, acting solely
 in the interests of the People.

Examine and report on insurance, and assist in the adjust-
 ment of Fire Losses. Our business is to get you a square deal.

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A SPECIALTY

Standard Mining Issues
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The Metropolitan Securities Agency, Limited

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THE METROPOLITAN BANK

Capital Paid up \$1,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund 1,250,000.00
 Undivided Profits 104,696.38

DIRECTORS:

R. J. Moore, President. D. E. Thomson, K.C., Vice-President.
 Mr. William Mortimer Clark, K.C. Thomas Bradshaw, John Firstbrook, James Byrie.

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GREENSHIELDS & COMPANY Members Montreal
 Stock Exchange

16 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

39-41 New Broad Street, LONDON, East Centre

\$100 Maritime Bonds.

SENATOR DOMVILLE in the Senate recently suggested that the Government when issuing bonds should take note of a practise that is becoming more and more common, that of putting out bonds of small denomination, notably in the form of \$100 bonds. Reference to this was made by "Economist" in SATURDAY NIGHT recently, and the writer appended a list of industrial issues of \$100 bonds. In a communication to SATURDAY NIGHT, Mr. F. B. McCurdy, of F. B. McCurdy & Co., Halifax, draws attention to the vogue of the \$100 bond in the Maritime provinces. The list given by "Economist" included Penmans, Ltd., issued in 1906. Referring to this Mr. McCurdy writes:

Penmans, as you know, was organized in 1906, and its organization was fashioned after that of Stanfield's, Limited, a knitted goods manufacturing concern which was floated here early in January, 1905. Stanfield's original prospectus provides, among other things, for

\$100 bonds, suitable for small investors. Stanfield's Co. has been very prosperous, and is at present earning about 14 per cent. on its common stock after providing for bond interest and preferred stock dividends. Ever since that time, namely, 1905, all of our issues have provided for \$100 bonds, so that the custom of providing this small denomination has been in vogue here for five years past, some years before the Upper Canadian Bond Houses began to make a similar provision. Among current Maritime Province issues, the following companies issue \$100 bonds:—
 Stanfield's.
 Nova Scotia Steel and Coal.
 Branderam Henderson.
 Trinidad Consolidated Telephone.
 Chronicle Publishing Co.
 Robb Engineering Co.

David A. Forgan, the Chicago banker, discussing business conditions throughout the country says, "I will adhere to my prediction early this year that the year as a whole will be a good one from the business man's standpoint, and that the latter half will find business generally making up for any dullness experienced in the first half."

The Big Dividends of Banks

By H. M. P. ECKARDT

TAKING the dividends of the Canadian banks as they appear in the Government bank return for February 28th, 1911, the banks fall into the following classification: Two banks—the New Brunswick and the Nova Scotia—pay 13 per cent.; three banks—Royal Dominion and Standard—pay 12 per cent.; four banks—Molson's, Hamilton, Ottawa, and Imperial—pay 11; four—Montreal and Toronto, Commerce, and Metropolitan—pay 10; two—the Eastern Townships and the Merchants—pay 9; three—Union, Hochelaga, Traders—pay 8; three—Quebec, British, Nationale—pay 7; one—the Home—pays 6; four—Provinciale, Northern Crown, Sterling, and United Empire—pay 5; and the two new banks at the foot of the list—the Vancouver and the Weyburn Security—as yet pay no dividends.

In the opinion of some critics the banking institutions of the Dominion are making inordinate profits out of the public. These critics usually point to the ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen per cent. dividends as evidence that their opinion is well founded. Such evidence as this may be accepted by that section of the public which is unlearned in finance, but elsewhere it does not pass. Everybody who wishes to give a fair or equitable judgment will require to know all the facts bearing on the question. Let us then take account of some other facts that bear upon the matter of the earning power of capital invested in banking in the Dominion of Canada.

IF the annual reports issued in the year 1910 by the going Canadian banks be studied, it will be found that the sum of the dividends paid by all the banks was \$8,715,367. Now the average capital of all the banks, in the same year, amounted to \$94,850,097. So it may be said that for 1910 the Canadian banks paid 9.2 per cent. in dividends upon their average capital. But we must not presume that the stockholders of the banks got that rate of return upon their investment. One way of discovering what a stockholder receives upon his investment is to take the price he pays for his stock and apply that to the dividends he receives. Thus, if a man pays \$250 for a share of Bank of Montreal stock and receives \$10 in dividends during the year, he nets 4 per cent. on his investment. But it would be impossible to apply that method to the whole body of the dividends paid. It will be found that the market price of a bank's stock in many cases bears a relation to the amount of its rest and undivided profits as they compare with its capital. Thus, the stock of a bank which has capital of \$2,000,000 and a rest and profit and loss balance of \$2,000,000, out to sell at 200 or better providing it is paying say 10 per cent. dividends. The banking experts are accustomed to take account of the book value of a bank's stock. Presuming that its assets are truly or conservatively valued, the bank will show a certain surplus of assets over its liabilities to the public. Suppose this surplus is \$5,046,784. It will consist of the proprietors' or stockholders' funds—capital, rest and undivided profits. If the capital is \$2,000,000, the rest \$3,000,000, and the profit and loss balance, \$46,784, the book value of a \$100 share will be \$5,046,784 x 100 =

2,000,000

252.
 And if the bank pays 12 per cent. per annum, it may be said that the

shareholders receive on the average 4.76 per cent. upon their invested capital.

THE stockholders of the Canadian banks have contributed the funds which built up the big rests. In some cases they paid \$200 and more for each \$100 share of the new stock taken up by them. And in every case where a bank adds a good round amount to its rest, out of profits, the action constitutes a contribution of fresh capital by its stockholders. So in order to get the actual rate of return secured by Canadian bank stockholders upon their investment, it is necessary to take the total amount of dividends received by them and apply it to the total of the average capital, rest, and profit and loss balance.

Now the dividends for 1910 amounted to \$8,715,367. The total of average capital and rest was \$173,466,893. And the rate of return thus comes out 5.14 per cent. If the total profit and loss balance was added to the capital and rest the percentage would be slightly reduced. When one considers that all holders of Canadian bank stocks, except holders of the stock of the Bank of British North America, are saddled with the double liability a return of 5.14 per cent. per annum on their investment looks small enough. It is to be remembered also that 1910 was a good and profitable year. In the two years immediately preceding it, the net return was somewhat less than 5.14 per cent.

Chance for Bucketers.

IF an opinion handed down recently in Washington by Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is sustained by the Court of Appeals, the spectacular raids made by agents of the Department of Justice on bucket shops in different sections of the United States last summer will go for naught.

The raids were made by the Department of Justice simultaneously and were based on an act of Congress prohibiting certain transactions defined as bucket shop operations. In his decision Justice Wright holds that the law in question defining bucketing and bucket shops is unconstitutional because it violates the liberty of contract.

Justice Wright made this decision in sustaining a demurrer filed upon behalf of Edward Altman and Lewis and Angelo Cella, brokers of St. Louis.

In all, twenty-nine persons were indicted by the Grand Jury under this bucket shop law, and nine of these persons have either paid fines or their cases have been otherwise disposed of. In none of these cases disposed of was the constitutionality of the law attacked.

The Government will appeal from Justice Wright's opinion to the Court of Appeals, but if it is sustained, of course, the other indictments, involving about twenty persons, including those in the present cases, will be quashed.

However, this will not mean that bucket shops can be conducted in the District of Columbia, as the Court of Appeals here has decided that bucketing is gambling under the District code.

Special reference must be made to the market for rubber shares, if only for the reason that persistent reports are circulated to the effect that America is about to take a great interest in the market. Whence the rumor



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OF CANADA

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Record of Business as at 31st January, 1911

Resources	Liabilities
Gold, Silver and Government Notes \$3,084,584.53	Capital paid up \$2,000,000.00
Due by Banks 1,508,928.93	Reserve Fund and Profits 2,616,556.69
Government and other Bonds 2,910,243.84	Notes in Circulation 1,967,102.00
Loans on Call and Bills Discounted 24,994,553.09	Deposits 26,412,503.17
Government Deposit to secure Circulation 100,000.00	Due to Banks 370,148.28
Bank Premises 677,965.32	Dividends 60,018.00
Other Assets 161,052.61	
\$33,427,328.14	\$33,427,328.14

Dividends on Paid-up Capital—Twelve per cent. per annum.
 Toronto, 31st January, 1911.

GEO. P. SCHOLFIELD,
 General Manager.

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originated and what it is worth it ther fall in values, nothing is more probable than America taking a very certainly at the moment there are active interest in the rubber share market, because it is known that not a few in Wall Street have regretted that they should not have recognized the potentialities of the market at an early date.

Lake Superior Corporation shares are to be listed. They are selling around thirty.

If, however, there should be a fur-



No. 16.—A. E. KEMP, Manufacturer

MR. A. E. KEMP used to be one of the best-dressed members in the House of Commons. That he is now a private citizen is no particular fault of his; though in some respects it is a misfortune of the Conservative party in the House. There is an unmistakable, clear cut style about the former member for East Toronto. On the street he is always particularly well-groomed, very erect, almost military in his bearing—quite the model of what one might call a commercial gentleman.

He was born in Clarenceville, P.Q., fifty-three years ago and spent a good bit of his life in a very unobtrusive way, some of it in his native province at school and college. And he was just nicely out of books when at the age of 21 he married in Montreal.

How long Mr. Kemp has been in the tin manufacturing business I do not know. But he has been in it long enough and hard enough to be the head of the biggest tinware concern in Canada. Down on Gerrard street east, close to the Don, is the enormous factory where almost everything is made that can be used in a kitchen; and if one should spend a few hours in that multifarious and rather noisy precinct he might trace the domestic story of modern Canada. The evolution of tin has been one of the most practical movements of modern times. Mr. Kemp knows as much about the evolution of tin as any man in the world. He was in the tin business when Canada was in the milkpan stage; before such a thing as a cream can had ever been hung in a well. Perhaps he still makes those delightfully plain and simple milkpans that used to stand tier above tier in the old milk-house under the willows, patiently a day and night before the cream was thick enough to skim off with a large table spoon. Perhaps he made some of the first patent skimmers that got into the hands of the farmer's wife through the polite offices of the tin pedlar who came in a huge van crammed full of all the sorts and species of tinware that domesticated invention had been able to put on the market. Those perforated hand-skimmers were counted a large innovation in the home-dairy business carried on in the milk-house, which might be a cross between a potato-pit and a cave under those old willows. But long before the skimmer drove out the skimming spoon the respectable and useful colander had been hanging on the kitchen wall alongside the nutmeg grater and the potato masher. I wonder who it was that first made the ten quart milkpail with the strainer in the hood? That also was an innovation, whose history Mr. Kemp must know from the beginning. I remember that the head of the farm used to be able to milk one of those ten-quart pails full while the hired boy did half an eight-quart pail—but of course the boy always got next to the cow that sulked and held up her milk.

IN truth the farmhouse was known by its tinware almost as well as by the clothes on the line. The usual place for the pails and the pans was on the maple block in the dooryard, where they got rusty in the sun. Whenever a pail got a hole in the bottom it was necessary first to stick a pin through it and later to plug it with a small piece of rag, and when that failed the pail was lugged to the stable to feed the horses oats. Then the pedlar came round with galvanized iron pails as heavy as lead. The roofing man came from the village hardware store and put up eavetroughs and spouts on the house and the barn. And the farmer's wife found that the new things in the tin world were never done. Now there are more tin devices in an improved kitchen than there are kinds of food on a bill of fare. We are living in an age of tin as surely as once we were in an age of wood, and our far-back ancestors in an age of bronze and flint. The mining camp and the prairie town, the vacant lot and the city dump are known by their tins. The tin can is the cheap and convenient symbol of consuming mankind that eats in the winter what is canned up in the summer. Civilization is gastronomically based upon tin; and the factory down by the Don is the place where the latest things in the evolution of tinware may be studied; the place where if some shrewd housewife lights upon a new invention, daughter of necessity, she may go in order to inquire about a patent for the same.

But it is a long way from the kitchen design of a new tin-rack for tinware to the inside office of Mr. A. E. Kemp, who long ago got past the stage of business, where

he had anything practical to do with making tinware. Mr. Kemp has succeeded in becoming a millionaire in what might be called a very legitimate and rather commonplace way. Welsh tin or Canadian tin from Morrisburg, Ont.—it is all raw material to the huge factory of the two brothers, one of whom lives in princely style in Castle Frank on the heights of the Don, the historic haunt of Governor Simcoe, who ruled Upper Canada from that hill in a day when there was very little tin in a Canadian kitchen. The old wine glasses used by Governor Simcoe are not to be found in Castle Frank. They were last seen in the Grange; and it was the customary polite jest of Goldwin Smith, when ushering out a guest who paused to gaze at his rare old walnut cabinet in the main hallway:

"Yes, the wine-glasses of Simcoe's day you will observe had no standards. So that a guest must perforce empty his glass before he set it down—a mark of true hospitality."

IT would have been a touch of practical courtesy in the late Professor had he bequeathed those ancient glasses to Mr. Kemp. But in a general way the sage of the Grange was none too friendly with Conservative manufacturers who might incidentally have benefited by a high tariff on manufactured goods and a low tariff or none upon raw materials.

On some less practical but more political points the Professor might well have agreed with Mr. Kemp, who in his rather brief career in the House of Commons, sometimes distinguished himself by caustic and constructive criticism quite as radical as the Professor's. In 1907 Mr. Kemp made one of his very pointed speeches in the House on election petitions. The member for East Toronto had inside knowledge that good money, often of private individuals, was being wasted on prosecutions of offenders against the Election Act. He believed that when a candidate was accusable of electoral corruption, his case should be taken up, not by private individuals or by the opposite party, but by a public body designed to see that all elections are conducted according to the election laws. He made it clear that the Attorney-General of each province would make it his business to prosecute under the criminal code all parties who have made corrupt use of election machinery—especially by the use of bribes in elections. What he knew about bribery, whether in the Conservative party or among the Liberals, had nothing to do with his own election for East Toronto; but he knew that a party sometimes spends money where it should not be spent both to win an election and to defend a corrupt election.

Mr. Kemp has never been a keen average politician. Most of the accepted machinery of elections he seems to have regarded as rather a nuisance. Bribery in his constituency would have been as likely as hen's teeth. Among the workers in the wards he was popular enough; but a good deal of an impatient man inclined to brush aside the popular technicalities sometimes thought necessary to win an election.

In this he somewhat resembles Hon. Frank Oliver, who ten years ago reckoned that his personal following in Alberta was enough to win any election independent of mere machinery and organization. Thus was it that in 1906, after Mr. Kemp had sat for two terms in the House of Commons as the Tory member for East Toronto, he was suddenly and swiftly howled out by a rather obscure figure who had come up from the ranks of the ward workers, and with practically the same politics as Mr. Kemp, gave the member a very bad beating at the polls. That election night in the polling headquarters of East Toronto was something of a political comedy; the swift transformation of Mr. Kemp's bodyguard from cocksure expectation on behalf of Mr. Kemp to uncertain conjecture, and finally to complete hopelessness, when Mr. Russell had managed to bite off a good fat majority, leaving Mr. Kemp out in the cold.

THE former member expressed briefly his chagrin at the result; but in so doing read the workers something of a dignified lesson in how to win an election. No doubt it would be more respectable if dignified methods such as those of Mr. Kemp could be relied upon to win any election. But it unfortunately often happens that the candidate who has high notions of what it means to represent part of a big city in the House of Commons, and is at the same time somewhat autocratic in his expression of those notions finds himself at wits' end to get along with the rank and file of the party. Mr. Kemp, no doubt, has been a happier man since he quit politics. He has plenty of time for public questions, just as he used to have when he was president of the Manufacturers' Association and of the Toronto Board of Trade, in both of which he still takes a very live interest.

He is one of the chief supporters of the Sherbourne street Methodist church, sometimes known as the Millionaires' church. He attends service regularly on Sunday mornings, and takes a good deal of interest in the large sums given annually by that church to many other things besides foreign missions, which last year was bolstered up to twenty thousand dollars as the offering from that one church alone. Generally speaking, Mr. Kemp reflects the temperament of that quite exclusive church as well as any man. He is interested in the rather conservative musical service which has been given there for many years; and takes much delight in hearing the organ played as well as in casual chats with the organist who, like Mr. Kemp, is considerable of a motor-enthusiast.

One has only to see the grounds surrounding Mr. Kemp's residence on Castle Frank road to realize at once that the man is a lover of nature. "Improvements" which too often surround the home of a wealthy man are fortunately lacking. He has been wise enough to give nature a chance. It is true there are flower beds amidst the forest trees, but they do not intrude themselves upon you. He tends his forest trees with the care and patience that a mother bestows upon her child, and so it is that the wild birds congregate, and make the springtime in this section of the city a thing of true joy. In Mr. Kemp's opinion even the crows have their uses and their place, and he would not for worlds have these big black

fellows, who flock to this particular section disturbed. Mr. Kemp, by putting through a street (Castle Frank road) might turn his surrounding acres into most desirable building lots, which he could sell for a large amount of money. But no. So long as he lives it will remain as it is, a beautiful bit of woodland, a home fit for a country squire.

Forget Your Losses and Buy Porcupine's

Naive advice of J. Thomas Reinhardt, who becomes for the nonce mortuary statistician of Cobalt dead ones.

THE frank audacity of the latest attempt of J. Thomas Reinhardt, of New York, to glean dollars from the public, is worthy of some notice. Reinhardt is a curb broker. Every little while Reinhardt seizes on some fresh proposition, usually mining, behind which he puts his own energetic personality and the compelling force of his letter-writing brigade, who are masters at the game. Reinhardt has methods of his own. He introduced the Miami mine stock to the public, and under the stimulus of his bellows, the price was fanned to \$6 per share. The people who purchased were not aware that of this sum \$1 went into the treasury and \$5 went into the pockets of Reinhardt and his associates.

As a rule curbers of the Reinhardt sort, after they have worked the high-sounding name of a property for all it is worth, do their best to bury the thing and start something fresh. But with audacity seldom equalled, Reinhardt now takes occasion to flaunt in the face of his mail victims a fancy line of mining skeletons, some of which he himself was responsible for, Reinhardt getting the meat and the "suckers" being left with the bones. Others of the list were introduced by Stoneham & Company. The black head of the latest circular to emanate from J. Thomas reads: "IS YOUR STOCK A DEAD ISSUE?"

"Has your stock already passed its high point?" "Is it on its way down. Is it one of those stocks that never come back?"

Under this the curb craftsman proceeds to relate to the public how, a few years since, the discovery of porphyry coppers opened up possibilities in mining never dreamed of, and started an era of high pressure speculation which resulted in Nevada Consolidated after coming out at 4 3/4, selling as high as 30; Chino, which came out at 6 1/2, selling high at 25 1/2; Ray Consolidated coming out at 3 1/2, selling at 27 3/4; Miami coming out at 5, selling up to 28. After citing these examples J. Thomas tells all and sundry that in each instance, the hot-air bag was hit with a club, with the result that the stocks named are off from 20 to 40 per cent. from their high prices. Reinhardt goes on, in his circular: "However, these are the successful coppers. What of the unsuccessful ones, United Copper, Davis Daly, First National (Balaklava) Nevada Utah, South Utah, Consolidated Arizona and others? In 1906 Goldfield, Tonopah, Ely, Fairview, Cobalt, were names to conjure with. Miles upon miles of territory had been staked out in these camps. All stocks good, bad and indifferent, sold up to dizzy heights. To-day the 'boom' is over, inflated hopes have collapsed; two or three companies, in Cobalt, perhaps a dozen, still survive in each camp, partly realizing the expectations of their stockholders. Everything else has disappeared."

So they have the promoters have gone, some to jail—but not many—the majority tackling something fresh; the properties touted as treasure houses of vast wealth are to-day barren and deserted, as J. Thomas tells us. The "investors" out so much money. To further point the moral that Reinhardt is getting at, he quotes the following list of properties headed, most of them, towards the morgue. The list shows the price starting point of each stock, what inflation sent the price to, and what it is worth to-day:

SOME STOCKS AND THEIR LESSONS.

	Low Starting Point.	Highest Price Reached.	Present Price (Subject to change)
Cons. Arizona	2 1/2	1907 5 1/2	1908 1 1/4
Davis Daly	9 1/2	1906 19 1/2	1907 1 1/4
First Nat. Copper	4 3/4	1908 30	1908 2 1/4
Florence Goldfield	2 1/2	1907 7	1907 1 1/8
Nevada Utah	2 1/2	1906 9 1/2	1907 1
Ohio Copper	2	1907 8 1/2	1909 1 1/2
Right of Way	1	1907 10 1/2	1907 1-16
So. Utah	3 1/2	1909 4 9-16	1909 15-16
Tonopah Mining	1 1/2	1904 20 1/2	1906 7 3/4
United Copper	7	1905 77 1/2	1906 4
Yukon Gold	7	1908 9	1908 4

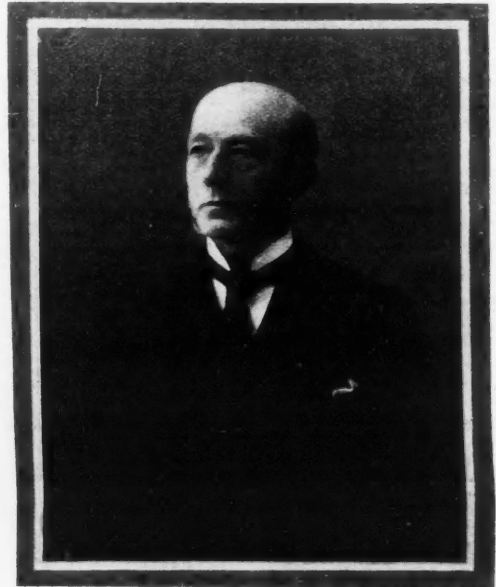
The above is a fairly ghastly exhibit. There is one thing J. Thomas fails to mention in sending it through the mails, and that is the list of dead ones in the table includes several "mines" that Reinhardt himself was back of, and in his curb letters one finds he made glowing reference to them. Well, J. Thomas was at that time merely trying to lure the "suckers" on. They stood for the lure, and they lose. The incident is closed. Of the properties named above, Davis-Daly was a Heinze proposition, and Tonopah Mining was a pet of Charles Stoneham & Company, it may be remarked in passing.

J. Thomas puts himself on record as historian of the tragedies of Cobalt and the near copper fields of the United States, with an object in view which he very frankly states. He fears that some of the old victims of stocks above named, still possess some ray of hope that in the end a few of the predictions of marvellous wealth made to sell the junk, may come true. He wants them to realize that all is over, and when they have attained that purged state of mind, to hearken while he pours into their seasoned ears something about Porcupine.

Financial Men of Nova Scotia

William Robertson

WILLIAM ROBERTSON was the last President of the Union Bank of Halifax. He is now on the directorate of the Royal. Mr. Robertson is one of the substantial men of the Bluenose province. He is the senior member and founder of the wholesale and retail hardware business of Wm. Robertson & Son, Halifax.



William Robertson, Halifax.

William Robertson is admired and honored for his uprightness of character. He is unassuming and unaggressive, yet never lets go what he believes to be the right. He is a strong admirer and personal friend of Hon. W. S. Fielding and a Liberal of the old school.

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The person who intends to keep a policy of this kind in force will never cross the road immediately behind a standing street car. He will invariably wait a second or two until it has moved on, and he can see the other track clearly.

On many lines cars are passing each other every few seconds, and the instant of their passing may be the moment a man chooses to cross the road behind a standing car. He cannot see his peril any more than the motorman on the approaching car can see him; even the sound of it is blocked by the car between. It is not until he is on the devil-strip that he realizes his danger, and then, a thousand to one it is too late.

People should realize that the rear end of a standing car is just as dangerous as the front end of a moving car. Keep away from it!

So, whatever insurance you may be obliged to do without, do not fail to keep the policy of vigilance in force.

JAMES GUNN,
Superintendent Toronto Railway Company.



SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE.

Montreal report has it that Rodolphe Forget will be asked to join the board of the Dominion Steel Corporation, and that Sir William Van Horne will be Vice-President in place of the late Senator L. J. Forget.

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Teutonic May 10 | Celtic May 24

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Majestic May 10 | Oceanic May 24

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PREFERRED STOCK HOLDERS—

Dividend No. 3.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% per cent. for the quarter ended 15th April, 1911, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the paid-up Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 29th day of April to the Preferred Shareholders of record on the said 15th of April, 1911.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

W. F. HENEY, Secretary.

The Coronation Festivities

Visitors to London by applying to the British Empire Agency, Ltd., 11 Haymarket, London, S.W., England, can obtain seats to view the two Coronation processions. Special positions—first day from 5 guineas upwards, second day from 2 guineas upwards.
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Write at once, stating accommodation to be reserved, to the above address.

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TALE OF THE TAPE

Record of the Market Fluctuations of Canadian
Stocks for the day, with High and Low
a year ago. Inactive Securities.

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.	High	Low	Date	Ask	Bid
100	180,000,000	55,616,666	176,333,583	3,244,539	Transportation	202	Nov.	177	Jan.	224%	224%
100	12,500,000		24,303,000	601,994	Canadian Pac. Ry.	70	Dec.	40%	July	70%	70%
100	3,500,000		2,500,000	437,802	Dul. Sup. Trac. Co., com.	81%	Oct.	64%	July	83%	82%
100	1,400,000		800,000	1,024,465	Haltfax Electric	132	Dec.	117	July	145	
100	7,463,703	5,000,000	8,627,731	1,460,427	Do, pref.	94%	June	92%	Aug.	100	
100	7,594,500	4,552,600	24,956,813	1,460,427	Illinois Trac. pref.	93%	Jan.	88%	Nov.	93	
100	15,000,000		15,000,000	2,691,338	Mexico Trac. Co.	127	April	117%	Aug.	135	
100	11,487,400		10,238,025	2,691,338	Minn. St. P. & S.S.M.	145%	Mar.	114	July	135%	135
100	20,832,000	10,416,000	61,674,000	2,988,712	Montreal Street	254%	Mar.	213%	July	225	223%
100	10,000,000		4,421,863	58,642	Northern Nav.	122	Jan.	104	July	125	
100	9,000,000		12,534,000	947,166	Porto Rico Rys. Co., com.	40	Aug.	33%	Jan.	43%	42%
100	3,000,000	500,000	2,941,500	142,380	Quebec & P. Co., com.	61%	Nov.	54%	Jan.	62%	61%
100	15,000,000		2,107,000	2,107,000	Richelleu & Ontario	95	Jan.	77	July	120%	120%
100	3,132,000		1,183,573	378,700	Rio de Janeiro	105	Oct.	87%	July	106%	106%
100	37,500,000		40,336,526	1,707,936	St. L. & Chi. S. & N. Co.	119	Jan.	90	Dec.	90	90
100	850,000		133,007	2,597,507	Sao Paulo T.L. & P. Co.	153	Sept.	135	July	163%	163%
100	10,000,000		6,000,000	1,691,186	Toledo Ry.	15%	Jan.	7%	Oct.	129%	129%
100	13,875,000		13,257,000	2,988,500	Toronto Ry.	129%	Jan.	110%	July	129%	129%
100	8,000,000		3,938,327	8,033,000	Tel-City, pref.	254%	Mar.	213%	July	225	223%
100	17,000,000	2,826,200	8,033,000	814,903	Twin City, com.	117	Jan.	103	July	108%	108%
100	20,100,000	3,000,000	19,503,000	861,430	Winnipeg Electric	139%	Sept.	176	July	197	
100	6,000,000		4,458,000	861,430	Telegraph & P.	148	Mar.	141	Sept.	145%	145
100	12,500,000		3,649,000	2,775,000	Bell Telephone	207	Mar.	198	July	192	191
100	4,000,000		2,997,864	2,997,864	Consumers Gas	97%	Oct.	78%	Aug.	79%	79%
100	4,380,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	Mackay, pref.	78	Jan.	67%	Aug.	79%	79%
100	41,380,400	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	Mex. L. & P. Co., com.	89%	Oct.	66	Jan.	85	
100	13,585,000	2,400,000	20,000,000	683,854	Do, pref.	183%	Dec.	163%	July	154	149%
100	13,585,000	2,400,000	20,000,000	683,854	Montreal Power	183%	Dec.	163%	July	154	149%
100	17,000,000		10,107,000	2,042,561	Ottawa L. H. & P. Co.	131	Dec.	109	Jan.	132	131
100	1,520,300		7,600,000	171,176	Shaw, W. & P. Co.	111%	Sept.	92	July	164	
100	7,000,000		1,000,000	1,036,788	Toronto El. Light	123%	Nov.	109	Sept.	133%	133

Par Value	Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.	High	Low	Date	Ask	Bid
243	4,866,666	2,500,000	294,944	Banks	151	April	145	July	152	150
50	10,000,000	7,000,000	310,204	Briggs North America	215%	April	196	Jan.	221	219%
100	4,000,000	5,000,000	379,242	Commerce	243%	Jan.	231%	Dec.	230	229%
100	2,000,000	1,455,000	1,455,000	Dominion	164%	Jan.	160	Feb.	173	170
100	2,850,570	3,000,000	192,810	Hamilton Townships	208	Feb.	196	Sept.	204	
100	2,500,000	2,500,000	15,041	Hochelaga	157	Nov.	142	Aug.	180	172%
100	5,597,641	5,597,641	698,135	Imperial	187%	Mar.	219	Dec.	235	234
100	4,000,000	4,000,000	104,696	Metropolitan	215	April	204	July	209	208
100	4,000,000	4,000,000	115,188	Molson's	215	April	204	July	209	208
100	4,000,000	4,000,000	115,188	Montreal Steel	215	April	204	July	209	208
100	2,000,000	1,200,000	26,014	National	273%	June	266	Nov.	266	261
100	774,300	1,380,025	25,266	New Brunswick	273%	June	266	Nov.	266	261
100	4,000,000	4,000,000	25,266	Nova Scotia	273%	June	266	Nov.	266	261
100	3,500,000	2,400,000	117,838	Ottawa	215%	April	204	July	209	208
100	2,500,000	1,250,000	50,580	Quebec	135	Nov.	122	July	140	138
100	6,200,000	6,200,000	298,393	Royal	245	Oct.	227	Jan.	230	228
100	4,000,000	2,400,000	104,777	Standard	215%	April	204	July	209	208
100	4,000,000	4,750,000	104,777	Toronto	215%	April	204	July	209	208
100	4,354,500	2,200,000	104,777	Traders	147	Mar.	141	Sept.	144%	144%
100	4,000,000	2,400,000	28,676	Union	150	Dec.	139%	Jan.	150%	

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.	High	Low	Date	Ask	Bid
100	8,125,000	1,875,000	7,500,000	527,783	Amal. Ashes. Corp. com.	35	Feb.	9	Sept.	11%	11
100	8,125,000	1,875,000	7,500,000	527,783	Black & Co., com.	98	Feb.	50	Sept.	11%	11
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000	63,588	Do, pref.	70%	Jan.	57%	Sept.	117%	117%
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	63,588	P. N. Burt Co., com.	96	Nov.	59	Jan.	117%	117%
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	63,588	Do, pref.	107%	Dec.	84	Jan.	121%	121%
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	758,940	Can. Car & P. Co., com.	4%	Dec.	58	Nov.	107	103
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	75,296	Can. Cement, com.	25	April	15	July	22%	22%
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	75,296	Do, pref.	115%	Jan.	80	July	158%	158%
100	2,796,695	1,959,435	2,413,300	3,306,001	Canada Perm.	170%	April	158%	Dec.	171	170
100	2,796,695	1,959,435	2,413,300	3,306,001	Can. Con. Rub. com.	102%	Jan.	90	Sept.	98	95
100	2,796,695	1,959,435	2,413,300	3,306,001	Do, pref.	115%	Jan.	80	July	158%	158%
100	2,796,695	1,959,435	2,413,300	3,306,001	Can. Cottons, Ltd.	22	Nov.	23%	Nov.	20	19
100	2,796,695	1,959,435	2,413,300	3,306,001	Do, pref.	73	Nov.	71	Nov.	73%	72%
100	4,700,000	3,875,000	257,548	1,829,909	Can. Gen. Elec. com.	126	Feb.	104	Dec.	112	108
100	565,000	408,910	54,396	549,275	City Dairy, com.	40%	Aug.	20%	July	32%	31
100	1,768,814	1,768,814	54,396	71,971	City Dairy, pref.	100%	Sept.	96%	April	98	99
100	35,000,000	1,850,000	6,451,058	565,780	Crown Reserve	41%	Jan.	30%	July	32%	31
100	5,000,000	1,850,000	6,451,058	565,780	Dom. Textile, com.	75	April	59%	Dec.	70	69%
100	4,000,000	1,850,000	6,451,058	565,780	Do, pref.	110	Jan.	97	Nov.	105	101
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	Lake Superior Corp.	153	Feb.	119	July	138%	138%
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	L. of Woods Milling	128	Jan.	121	Oct.	135	134
100	7,488,145		4,214,482	1,284,395	La Rose Cons. M. Co.	50%	Oct.	83%	July	455	445
100	1,600,000		978,966	527,783	Laurentide, com.	170	Dec.	128	Feb.	230	214
100	2,500,000	2,500,000	527,783	527,783	Do, pref.	165	Nov.	130	Feb.	214	
100	2,500,000	2,500,000	527,783	527,783	Maple Leaf Mill, com.	57%	Aug.	40	July	54	50
100	700,000	800,000	393,596	393,596	Do, pref.	99	Sept.	88%	July	95	94%
100	700,000	800,000	393,596	393,596	Nipissing Mines Co.	117%	May	95%	May	107%	106%
100	6,000,000	1,000,000	4,500,000	336,807	Do, pref.	135	Dec.	118	July	123%	123%
100	6,000,000	1,000,000	4,500,000	336,807	Ogilvie Flour	125	April	119	July	123%	123%

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WOMEN'S SECTION



SATURDAY NIGHT

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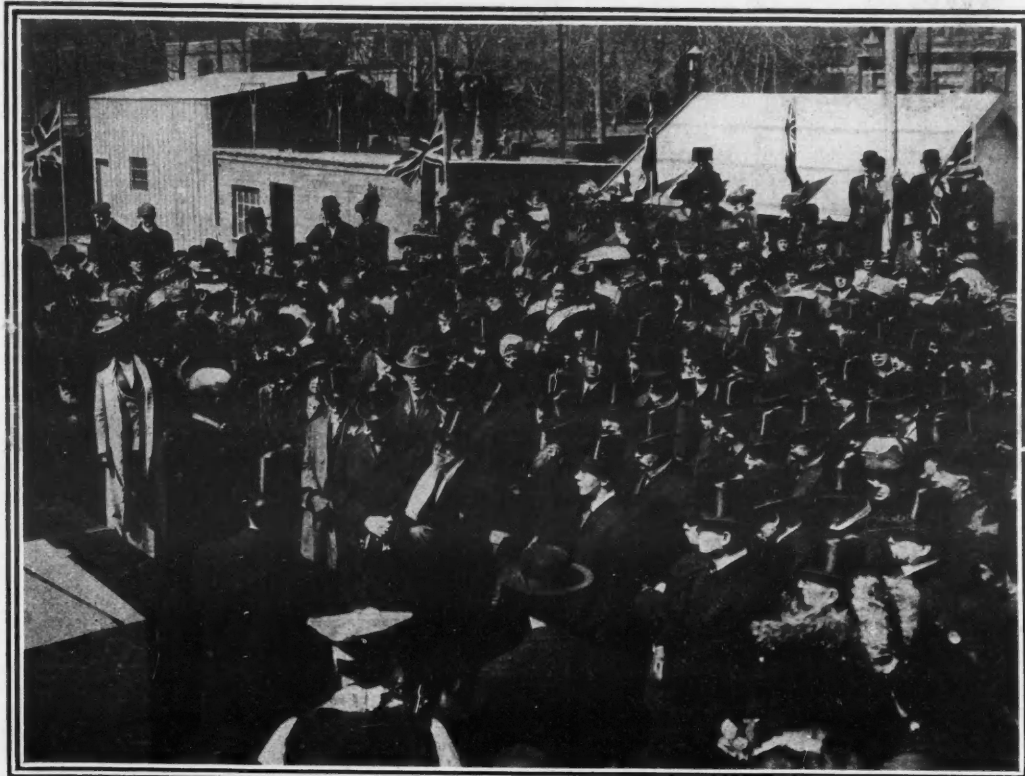
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EARL GREY LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF TORONTO'S NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL ON APRIL 11



In the picture are to be seen Hon. J. M. Gibson, Sir Charles Moss, Prof. Ramsay Wright, Mr. Cawthra Mulock.



In the picture are seen Sir James Whitney, Rev. Dr. Carman, A. W. Lennox, Senator Jaffray, Mr. J. L. Blaikie, Mr. Mark Irish, Mr. P. C. Larkin, and others. A rear view of the Bishop of Toronto is obtained in the foreground.

The Toronto General Hospital

A Brief Sketch of Its History

ON Tuesday the 11th of April the Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, laid the corner-stone of the Administration Building of the new Toronto General Hospital on College street. The scene was a very impressive one, not only on account of its own interest and beauty, but especially because of the magnitude of the institution it concerned. Some idea of the importance of this undertaking of building a new General Hospital, can be gathered from the statistics given in the address of Mr. J. W. Flavelle, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The land which has been taken for this site, said Dr. Flavelle, comprised a little more than ten acres. It had been acquired from almost one hundred different owners, the ground having been covered with some two hundred houses. There were under contract some \$1,400,000 worth of buildings, and the trustees expected to contract for more buildings, which with their equipment would bring the expenditure to \$2,000,000. The site cost \$600,000. Their total expenditure, therefore, would be \$2,600,000. They had as resources to meet this expenditure the magnificent grant from the University, authorized by the Government and the Legislature, of \$600,000; the sum of \$400,000 from the municipality of the City of Toronto, and \$1,000,000 from private citizens, who had given freely of their means.

"It will be necessary," added Dr. Flavelle, "for us to ask our friends, the citizens of this city, to give us a further \$600,000, so that when your Excellency comes back to open this hospital we may have it free of debt."

In view of the present interest in the Toronto General Hospital, the following brief sketch of its history by Mr. A. F. Miller, is well worth reading, presenting as it does a number of facts unknown to the average Torontonian:

IN the Minutes of His Majesty's Council for the Province of Upper Canada under date the ninth day of June, 1818, occurs the following: "That the land attached

to the Government or Elmsley House in the Town of York, Russell's Square in the Town of York, Simcoe Place in the Town of York, the Park or Government Reserve east of the Town of York, the land and site of the old Brick and Government Buildings adjoining the South East angle of the Town of York, the Government Reservation west of Russell Square in the Town of York, the Hospital Reservation in the Town of York, the site of the present Gaol in the Town of York, and the School Reservation in the Town of York, be granted to the Honorable Chief Justice Powell, the Honorable James Baby, and the Honorable and Reverend Dr. John Strachan and to their Heirs and Assigns forever in Trust, to observe such directions and to consent to and allow such appropriations and dispositions of them as the Honorable the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province for the time being shall from time to time make and order, pursuant to the purpose for which the said Parcel or Tract of Land was originally reserved, and to make such conveyance of the same to such persons and upon such Trusts as His Majesty's said Executive Council for the time being shall from time to time direct."

The reservation and appropriation of the lands mentioned in the foregoing minute marked the inception of a Trust which for almost a century has been charged with the raising of funds for the erection and maintenance of a hospital, first in the town of York and later in the City of Toronto.

The Board of Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital as the successor of the original trustees named in the foregoing minute are still engaged in the same work, and it is altogether probable that a board discharging similar important public duties will remain in existence for several centuries to come.

The arrangements made for the housing and care of hospital patients during the years from 1818 to 1822 are not known to the compiler of these notes. However the minutes of the trustees clearly show that by June 15, 1822, a building had been erected upon a large block of land bounded on the north by Adelaide street west, on the east by John street, on the south by King street west, and on the west by Peter street, which block is still known in the City Registry Office as "The Old Hospital Block."

This original hospital was a red brick structure, two storeys high, with accommodation for probably fifty patients. In the minutes of the trustees it is first referred to as "The Town and County Hospital," but later designated the "General Hospital for Upper Canada." Its cost cannot now be ascertained, but on June 15, 1822, the trustees insured it for £3,000. Medical education was carried on therein as well as the treatment of the sick, and examinations of candidates for a medical degree frequently took place within its walls.

The Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital were constituted an incorporated body by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1847. At this time the Board consisted of seven members, viz.: The Hon. C. Widmer, M.D.; The Mayor; The President of the Board of Trade, Clarke Gamble, Q.C.; The Rev. H. J. Grasset, M.A., and Doctors John King and Lucius O'Brien. The City of Toronto having grown largely in population between 1845 and 1852, increased hospital accommodation was found necessary, and the Board of Trustees under the chairmanship of the Hon. Dr. Christopher Widmer, resolved on the erection of a hospital upon their vacant land at the extreme eastern part of the city as then laid out. The much more valuable block occupied by the first hospital was surveyed into lots for renting, and has been retained intact to the present time.

The erection of the second Toronto General Hospital was commenced in 1853. It consisted of a substantial building of grey brick with cut stone trimmings, having a frontage of 165 feet and a depth of 110 feet, designed to accommodate about 150 patients. This building, an engraving of which is annexed, is still in place and in substantial condition at the present date, constituting what has been known for many years as "The Main Building." Its design was copied from a hospital in Scotland, and funds for its erection were raised in part by the issue of debentures amounting to about \$60,000, supplemented by a grant of money which had been collected in the province for patriotic purposes but not so expended.

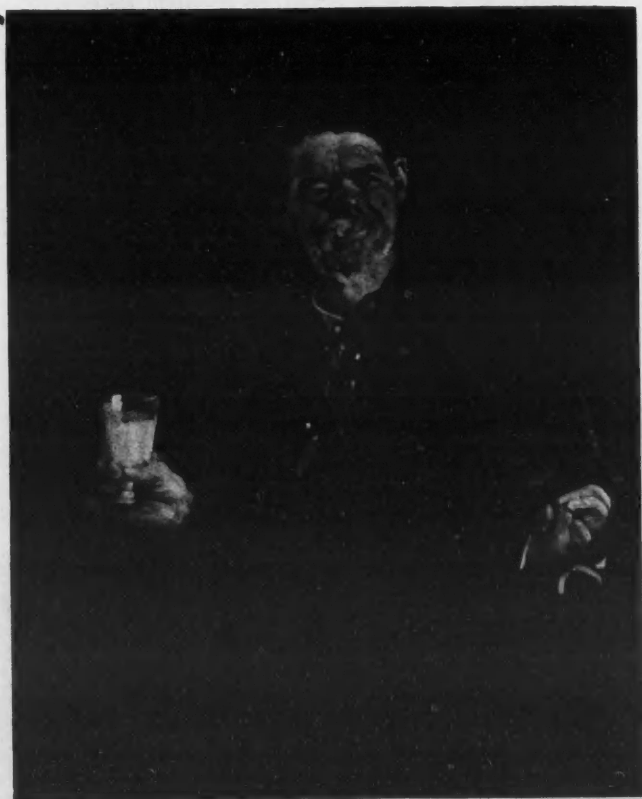
At the time of its erection this building was regarded as a very perfect structure for hospital work, and has justified the opinion by serving as a General Hospital for nearly 60 years. During the years soon following its

erection the board of management found themselves in serious financial difficulty. About 1857 the seat of government of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was removed from Toronto to Ottawa, and the former city experienced a long period of business and financial depression. No vigorous effort appears to have been made by the trustees at this time to procure funds through subscriptions or similar means. The government of the province granted certain aids from time to time, but the total revenue was inadequate to meet the expenditure. It thus unfortunately occurred that the trustees were forced to continue the selling of the lands originally granted, which were constantly diminished in extent, all claims of the future being sacrificed to the urgent demands of the present. Yet even by raising money through land-sales the board of management were unable to meet their obligations, and debts accumulated, for some of which importunate creditors secured judgments against the trust. Matters reached a crisis in 1863 when the trustees were compelled to close the hospital for about a year owing to lack of means to keep it running. At this time the Roman Catholic Church, headed by the late Archbishop Lynch, proposed to take over the management of the institution on the condition of being placed in possession of its property, but this was strenuously opposed by the citizens in general, and finally through the aid of a small grant made by the City of Toronto the more pressing liabilities were discharged and the hospital was reopened in 1864.

The growth of the City of Toronto during the latter years of the 19th century greatly increased the demand for hospital accommodation. To meet this in a measure a mansard storey was added as a fourth flat to the main building. It was at first used for infectious cases, which at that time were still treated in general hospitals, but this system was found very injurious owing to the impossibility of insuring proper isolation for patients suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria and like maladies. The board of trustees therefore found themselves obliged to discontinue this branch of work and the municipality of Toronto thereupon provided an Isolation Hospital for

(Concluded on Page 29.)

THE WORK OF JOHN RUSSELL, A BRILLIANT YOUNG CANADIAN PORTRAIT-PAINTER



"The Absinthe Drinker," a clever study of a more or less familiar French type.



"The Willow Plume," a dashing bit of impressionism.



"Girl With Muff," a striking portrait-study which was exhibited in the Salon of 1910.



I HAVE taken occasion more than once to write a strong protest against the offensive and unsanitary proceedings of the Pullman car porter and his whisk broom, but the railway authorities either can't or won't put a stop to this minor outrage on their passengers. Why should a lady be obliged to sit in a chair car, and have the dust and refuse of a man's clothing brushed into her lungs? Last Sunday night, coming from St. Catharines to Toronto, when at half-past ten o'clock any man could have meandered to his home or hotel without having a free distribution of his microbes made over the unfortunate ladies who travelled in the same car. One of the colored porters stood up a tall traveller, and vigorously brushed him beside my chair, until I was compelled to get away and stand at the end of the car. You might think the porter owed me a grudge because I had no microbes to brush, and he could not garner a quarter from me. Not so. He had lifted in my dressing bag, and been duly tipped; he had brought me a chop for my supper and had been tipped again. There was no question of that sort. But he had to gather in the quarters from the easy marks in pantaloons! If the Grand Trunk cannot protect the ladies and men who refuse to countenance this outrage, then may I appeal to the gentlemen who are travelling to put an end to it, by refusing to permit themselves to be brushed within the supposedly clean and elegant chair car? It really ought not to be necessary to pass a law prohibiting it, as at least one railway has had the good manners to do.

TORONTO is a dirty city. You don't realize this until you go afield and find a clean one. I spent a quiet Easter week in the city of clean windows, and came back to the city of grimy ones. Just in the next street a tall smoke stack was recently erected over a small building, and from the smoke stack belched inky coal dust in the form of smoke, unhindered and unpunished. I saw the other day that a big hotel was hauled up for smoke nuisance, and I cannot imagine what good angel is protecting that dirty low smokestack in the next street. No wonder Toronto is a dirty city, and its inhabitants contribute a chorus of coughs and hawks and other abominable noises to every concert programme. One cannot indulge in a lung-diet of dust and black smoke without cultivating a cough and impeding respiration.

I SUPPOSE it must be the Easter visit to the city of clean windows which has reused my anti-dirt eloquence, but certainly, life in Toronto is not made as pleasant as life might be. I am glad to note that one smart theatre has done away with the drinking glasses formerly handed about by the ushers to thirsty folk in the audience, and substituted little white paper shells, which are crushed after the drink has been enjoyed. I also regret to note the red plush cushions still serving as foot wipers to enterprising kiddlets in the street cars, the same charming infants being careful to wipe off any extra street mud upon the clothes of their neighbors, when they, quite naturally, desire to assume the posture of devotion, to sow gape seed out of the windows. And if one should so far forget the consideration due to youngest Toronto as to draw one's skirts carefully away from dirty little shoes or rubbers thereby earning sniffs and scowls from mother-dear, one is just as likely to be sitting on another dust pie, made by some previous infant occupant. I have often wished that the conductor, so fond of bullying old ladies and telling old gentlemen to step lively, would with equal force and firmness direct the guardian of the dirty little boots to place their owner in another than the pose of the Infant Samuel. But one might go on accumulating dirt grievances for this entire page, and still leave some untold. I shall try, instead, to forget the city of clean windows and content myself.

THE other day I was called by telephone to see a company of Canadian girl scouts, a new one on me! The caller asked me to address the girls, which I promptly declined

to do, but was more than ready to descend and get acquainted with the scouts and their affairs. They were rosy with a walk in a high wind, bright-eyed and serious, and as pretty a selection of young Canada (on the mothers' side) as one could wish for. I sat down with them and heard all about it; was rebuked for calling their staves mop handles, and pretending the signalling exercises were to be used in handkerchief flirtations! In fact, I am afraid, for fear of adding another to life's array of bro-mides, I made myself a little trying to the trainers of these girl scouts! I was even afraid to tell them that "any little girl that's a nice little girl," (and a few whom no desire to be truthful could allow me to call "nice") was "the right little girl for me." In the course of our undignified chatter I asked, "Is there any girl here who wants to vote?" The silence of non-approval of my possible suffragette tendencies was marked, but one littlest girl-scout nodded decidedly. "Do you really want to vote?" I inquired. She looked at me sternly through her spectacles and nodded once more. I wonder where she got it, but as she didn't talk, and I didn't understand the nod language, she remains unexplained. The girl-scouts have first-aid lectures and practical work in emergencies, beyond which they really need no further excuse for being. They are pictures of health and good nature, and take themselves very seriously. I had a moment's wonder as to what "Bohs" would have said to them! But as he is a very gallant and practiced utterer of nice things, beside being an Irishman and a soldier, one can easily believe the girl-scouts' eyes would have danced even more than usual afterwards.

THERE is plenty of story material round about us, and yet writers are chary about using it. Let me tell you one of the reasons. It is the vivid hatred always resulting to the story writer, who puts his neighbors in cold storage in a novel. The Manxmen have told me how they detest Hall Caine, the Newfoundlanders say things if you praise Norman Duncan, some Irish writers dare not stop in the neighborhood of their clever

tales. To cite an extreme case on both sides, the pitiless author of "The Unspeakable Scot" roused a virulence of contemptuous dislike only possible in the heart of an insulted Scotchman. Marie Gorelli gets hers from the Norwegians, and from other less remote nations and creeds. What does Russia say of Gorki? What does everyone say of the writer who tells the simple truth about them? Ah, no! There is verily story matter right here in Toronto to make ripping reading, types as fine and as coarse, as interesting and as horrible as ever cast a lurid light from Hugo's pen, but where is the reckless writer who can afford to be hated, scorned, reviled, and sent to Coventry for the sake of sorting this most tempting *pot pourri* into fascinating tales? Therefore, you eager advisers who suggest Canadian fiction founded on fact, please keep to Laura Jane Libby and Sherlock Holmes for sentiment and sensation, and keep a long way off from Rosedale and the Annex! That way, not madness, but destruction for the chronicler most surely lies! And the tales need not necessarily be unpleasant. The originals resent tales even of flattering tone, while any playful exploiting of their idiosyncracies or weaknesses is unforgivable. The great Canadian novel, about which one hears speculation and prophecy, if it has a good deal of human nature in it, will result in its writer continuing his existence abroad if he or she wishes to be at peace with these about him. I have just finished reading Archie P. McKishnie's "Love of the Wild," a tale of Ontario fifty years or more ago. It is about real people all right, and real places, and to me it was like turning over the family album. But do those people and their children love Archie? Personally I don't know, but I've been told that book made some of them pretty mad. And yet, it's a good, true, interesting sketch of life out there, in the beginning of things, some of which I instantly recognized.

WHAT a big vista is opened when we strive to account for our likes and dislikes, our fears and prejudices, our half memories and the influences they have in our

present lives. Are you oppressed and timid in a forest; and why? Do you love the sea, you inlander, and the great rocks it booms against, and the spume and spray, and why? Do you dislike the Zoo and shrink from wild beasts, and go cold when you hear the low growl of a lion, and why? You who are not afraid to face death, why does that shudder hold you, at the whiff from the lion's cage? And should a harmless house cat jump upon your knee, or arch its back against your leg, why does just the same sort of fear and repulsion come? Away back in the ages, did you go in fear of your life, where beasts hid in the thicket or leaped from some branching limb, great cat-beasts whose fear is still upon you? In baby days, or ever I beheld a tiger or a lion, I often waked from dreams of being followed, encompassed and bedevilled by creeping fiery-eyed, stealthy wild beasts. No one could tell the relief it was to put out trembling fingers and catch hold of friendly crib-rails, and know I had only dreamed. I never told of these dreams. No one would have understood or believed. But to this day I never look at menageries, and the performing lions, which I desired to see very close, never got into my line of vision. Sight and strength gave out, and some one had to lead me away, profoundly helpless. I know a man who cannot endure a certain perfume. He says it makes him ill and terrified, and apprehensive of calamity. He has often tried to entrap some elusive memory or association which has ever since he was a little chap mocked him, whenever he chances on a whiff of that particular perfume. What hour of woe it belongs to he has never discovered, but he knows it is fateful, and doesn't know why!

TWO persons, not above owning that they don't feel sure of certain conventions have to-day telephoned asking about answering wedding invitations and acknowledging condolences. The former thought if one sent a gift it presupposed an acceptance and that only in case of refusal need an answer be sent to an invitation. A gift does not always signify that one is able to be at the wedding, and it is necessary the hostess should be sure of the number of her guests in regard to the *dejeuner* provided. Therefore one is bound to give her prompt information as to one's intentions. In the matter of acknowledging condolences, more leisure is presupposed, but the sooner bereaved ones can attend to this duty the better. It's a trying thing, anyway, and best done with as soon as possible. Numbers of friends do not send notes or cards of condolence now-a-days, out of consideration for the mourners, but in some cases it is the only way to convey sympathy, and its acknowledgment is one of the burdens society imposes and nice feeling bears as philosophically as may be.

"OH, dear, I do hate a backward spring!" sighed the never satisfied this morning. Last year, when we had our parasols out on the 27th of March. This same one said, "Oh, dear, I do hate a forward season. We are sure to pay up for it later on." It is quite in vain to remind the never satisfied of her contrary minds. She regards one triumphantly when confronted with last year's wail, and remarks, "Well! Didn't we?" Spring is like one type of woman. You never know what either of them will do next. After all, there isn't any cast-iron rule for temperature in April, and I confess, though rather weary of a fur-lined coat, I'd rather wear it without a parasol interruption, and have hot weather when it comes to stay. All the same, I'm glad I didn't go South earlier. Many of the week trippers have had rain and east winds at four or five or ten dollars a day, while we who stayed home have had them at the usual frugal tariff. There are compensations, after all!

THANKS to the kindly hearts which whispered Easter good wishes from town and country! And for the lordly lily basket and the dainty quaint box of trefoil and the bonny narcissi. Although I was out of town good neighbors kept them safe and fresh to my return. And the sun did dance at rising on Easter morning. I was awake and saw him at it. He danced with tasseled tree-tops outside my window, treetops heavy with spring and giddy with the joy of his warm kisses, and then being probably yet mindful of that woe-ful moon just vanished, that moon which dates his Easter prancings for him, he slipped under a cloud before the sleepy ones caught him at it!

Lady Gay



THE WORK OF JOHN RUSSELL.
"Mother and Son," a striking portrait by the young Canadian painter. It is now in the National Gallery at Ottawa.

In the Paris Model Department of the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

there is now being exhibited a wonderful number of Special Model Gowns and Wraps suitable for the Horse Show and the Races. These exclusive models are to be found in various sizes and bear names to conjure with, such as Paquin, Miss Gray, Doucet, Martial et Armand, Drecoll, Cheriut, Agnes, and Worth.

Tailored Suits and Coats are to be seen in serge, cloth, velveteen, and satin. These models are at all prices from \$15.00 to \$150.00, and are by Bernard, Druikle, Constantinides, Oliven-Brevet and Francis.

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Fleurette.

LONDON LETTER



LONDON, APRIL 8TH

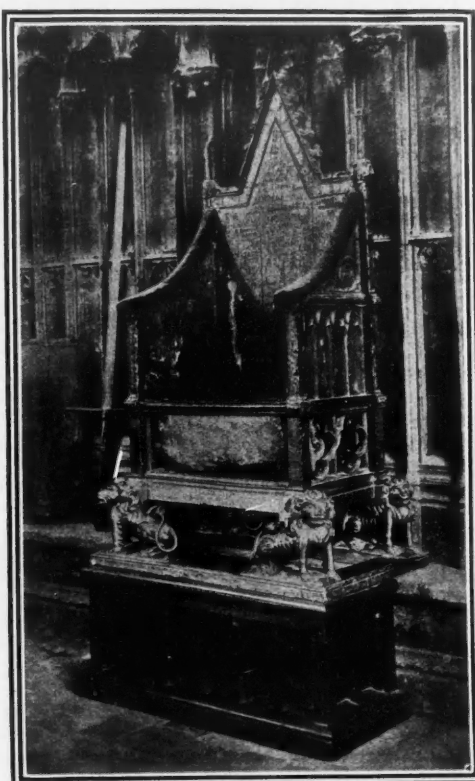
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to future generations.

The visitors from overseas are being considered in every possible way. I hear there are heaps of invitations waiting for the Canadian and other visitors, through the efforts of the Hospitality Committee of the Festival of Empire. The newspaper correspondents from overseas are being considered, and arrangements made for their entertainment, and on June 19th there is to be a great luncheon in Westminster Hall by the Joint Committee of Lords and Commons, in honour of the representatives of the Dominion Parliament, who will be here for the Coronation.

* * *

THERE is some talk again in the London papers about a new High Commissioner for Canada. The Globe speaks of the next High Commissioner being chosen from Montreal, the names suggested being Sir Hugh Graham, of The Montreal Star, Sir Edward Clouston, and Sir



CORONATION CHAIR.

This chair in Westminster Abbey has been used at the coronation of all English Kings from the time of Edward I. The Kings of Scotland were formerly crowned upon the Stone of Scone, which forms part of the chair.

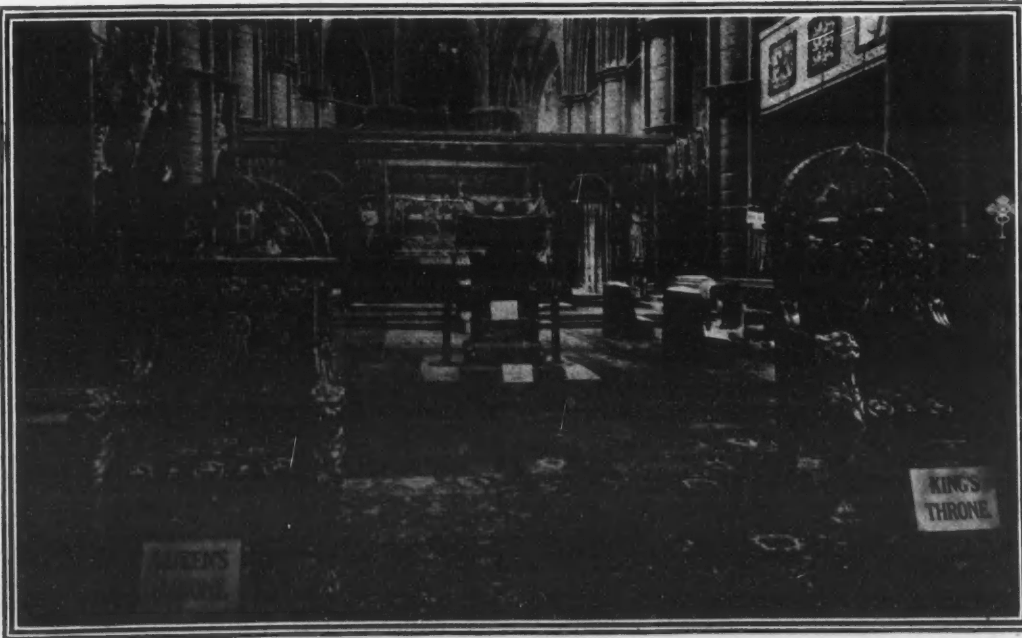
Montagu Allan. If Lord Strathcona should resign it would be hard for anyone else to fill a place which he has occupied with so much distinction, but all the gentlemen mentioned are well known in Canadian affairs, and have many friends in England.

* * *

MRS. PAT CAMPBELL is quite irresistible in the new play "Lady Patricia" at the Haymarket. You will have a chance to see it when you come over for the Coronation festivities, as it seems likely to run for some time. "The Witness for the Defence" is still going strong, with George Alexander and Ethel Irving playing the chief parts, and "The Sins of Society" has been revived at Drury Lane, and everyone goes to see Mrs. Langtry and her eight new frocks. After a wonderful run, "Henry VIII" at His Majesty's has its last performance to-night, to make way for the Shakespeare Festival, which begins on Easter Monday with "A Midsummer's Night's Dream." "The Arcadians," which has run for more than two years is still selling seats, but the performers are to have a holiday next week, as there is very little theatre-going done here in the week before Easter.

Nearly everyone who can afford it (and many who can't) is rushing off for an Easter holiday. Paris, however, can be bitterly cold and cheerless, and the seaside in bad weather is dreary, so some of us are not taking any chances but staying at home in London, and having four Sundays in a row, for Good Friday and Easter Monday are both holidays, and London is duller than ditch-water with the shops closed, nothing to do and a general feeling of strangeness in the air.

M. E. MACL. M.



CORONATION THRONES.

These are the thrones in Westminster Abbey, London, which will be used by the King and Queen during the ceremony. The coronation chair can be seen in the background.



à la Grâce

CORSETS

Made in ever so many models to give style and comfort to every figure. There's one "made for you." Get it at the best stores.

Above is No. 605, a beautiful new low-bust model with long soft skirt, for average figures. 102

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From the Loom to the Purchaser IRELAND'S BEST LINENS.

Table Cloths	from \$1.15
Table Napkins	per doz. 1.50
Tray Cloths	from .56
Carving Napkins	per doz. .90
Fish Napkins	per doz. .85
Fringe Doilies	per doz. .48
Linen Sheets	per pair 3.85
" Hemstitched	4.95
Pillow Covers	each 1.50
Linen Towels	per doz. 2.40
" Hemstitched	3.50
" Fancy	4.00
Baby Huckaback Towels	each 3.55
Bath Towels	each 1.50
Bedspreads	5.50
Toilet Covers	per doz. .45
Sideboard Covers	per doz. .45
Hemstitched Mats	per doz. .08
" Tea Cloths	per doz. .25
" Tea Cloths	per doz. .25
" Toilet Covers	per doz. .72
Sideboard Covers	per doz. .56
Embroid. Tea Cloths	per doz. 1.15
Toilet Covers	per doz. 1.15
Sideboard Cloths	per doz. 1.23
Tray Cloths	per doz. .50
Night Dress Cases	per doz. .55
Brush and Comb Cases	per doz. .44
Cushion Cases	per doz. 1.45
Toilet Sets, 4 pcs.	per set 1.45
Tea Caddies	per set .62

Walpoles' IRISH LINENS
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a revelation to modern science. It is the only scientific and practical way to destroy hair. Don't waste time experimenting with electrolysis, X-ray and depilatories. These are offered you on the RARE WORD of the operators and manufacturers. De Miracle is not. It is the only method which is endorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines. Booklet free, in plain sealed envelope. De Miracle mailed, sealed in plain wrapper, for \$1.00 by De Miracle Chemical Co., 1012 Park Ave., New York. Your money back without question (no red tape) if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. For sale by The Robt. Simpson Co., Limited TORONTO.

The House of Fashions—THE NORTHWAY STORE

EXTRA VALUES in Spring Apparel

Many women only begin the selection of their entire Spring and Summer wardrobe after the Easter rush is over; and it is a wise plan, for selection is larger and values are better. For weeks we have been planning an After Easter Fashion Campaign. See these values.

New Tailored Suits \$15

Smart looking, perfect fitting and thoroughly well made suits that regularly sold at a considerably higher price; all sizes, colors and fabrics, at \$15.00.

New Lingerie Waists \$1

Of unusual beauty are the new Easter arrivals in dainty Tailored and Fancy Lingerie Waists. They are unquestionably the best values and best fitting waists of the season's showing.

Girls' School Coats \$5

Smart, snappy styles will be shown to fit girls from 6 to 12 years old. The latest models, in serges, checks, coverts and mixtures, will be shown, and are exceptional values at \$5.

Distinctive Spring Dresses \$15

These charming new models are suitable for afternoon or street wear, and are cut on long, straight lines, with clinging effect. Both serges and striped silk effects will be shown in striking color combinations.

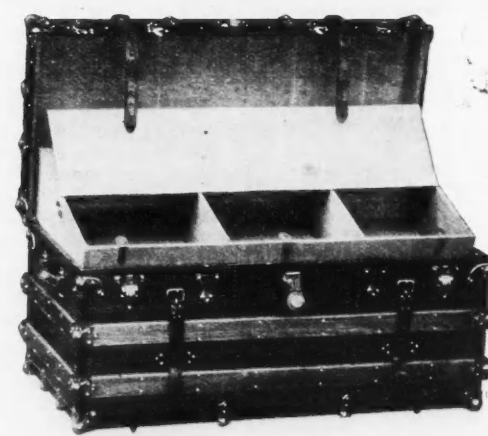
Black Silk Coats \$10

A special offering of handsomely trimmed Black Silk Coats, made in the popular 42-inch length, and cut extra full, making them especially suitable for middle-aged and elderly women.

John Northway & Son, Limited
240 YONGE STREET

"JULIAN SALE" FINE LEATHER GOODS

LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS



A lady will be exceptionally well equipped for travelling with one of those strong, roomy, well-appointed "Julian Sale" Dress Trunks. The indestructible idea goes into every part of the making, and the prices \$18.00 to \$30.00

The cut shows one of the leading sellers in the big line of "Julian Sale" Dress Trunks—a 3-ply-wood veneer box, hard fibre bound, brass corners and mountings, all metal parts rivetted, extra fine lock, wide slats, 2 heavy straps all round, linen lined, 3 trays, size 42 in. long, 21 in. wide, 20 in. deep \$20.00

The Julian Sale Leather Goods Co., Limited
105 King St. West, Toronto

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED.

A food of great nutritive value, which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

Benger's Food forms with milk, a dainty, delicious and highly nutritive cream, entirely free from rough and indigestible particles. "The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Readers can obtain a 48-page booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It," which contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, etc., on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.



I HAVE taken occasion more than once to write a strong protest against the offensive and unsanitary proceedings of the Pullman car porter and his whisk broom, but the railway authorities either can't or won't put a stop to this minor outrage on their passengers. Why should a lady be obliged to sit in a chair car, and have the dust and refuse of a man's clothing brushed into her lungs? Last Sunday night, coming from St. Catharines to Toronto, when at half-past ten o'clock any man could have meandered to his home or hotel without having a free distribution of his microbes made over the unfortunate ladies who travelled in the same car. One of the colored porters stood up a tall traveller, and vigorously brushed him beside my chair, until I was compelled to get away and stand at the end of the car. You might think the porter owed me a grudge because I had no microbes to brush, and he could not garner a quarter from me. Not so. He had lifted in my dressing bag, and been duly tipped; he had brought me a chop for my supper and had been tipped again. There was no question of that sort. But he had to gather in the quarters from the easy marks in pantaloons! If the Grand Trunk cannot protect the ladies and men who refuse to countenance this outrage, then may I appeal to the gentlemen who are travelling to put an end to it, by refusing to permit themselves to be brushed within the supposedly clean and elegant chair car? It really ought not to be necessary to pass a law prohibiting it, as at least one railway has had the good manners to do.

TORONTO is a dirty city. You don't realize this until you go afield and find a clean one. I spent a quiet Easter week in the city of clean windows, and came back to the city of grimy ones. Just in the next street a tall smoke stack was recently erected over a small building, and from the smoke stack belched inky coal dust in the form of smoke, unhindered and unpunished. I saw the other day that a big hotel was hauled up for smoke nuisance, and I cannot imagine what good angel is protecting that dirty low smokestack in the next street. No wonder Toronto is a dirty city, and its inhabitants contribute a chorus of coughs and hawks and other abominable noises to every concert programme. One cannot indulge in a lung-diet of dust and black smoke without cultivating a cough and impeding respiration.

I SUPPOSE it must be the Easter visit to the city of clean windows which has roused my anti-dirt eloquence, but certainly, life in Toronto is not made as pleasant as life might be. I am glad to note that one smart theatre has done away with the drinking glasses formerly handed about by the ushers to thirsty folk in the audience, and substituted little white paper shells, which are crushed after the drink has been enjoyed. I also regret to note the red plush cushions still serving as foot wipers to enterprising kiddies in the street cars, the same charming infants being careful to wipe off any extra street mud upon the clothes of their neighbors, when they, quite naturally, desire to assume the posture of devotion, to sow gape seed out of the windows. And if one should so far forget the consideration due to youngest Toronto as to draw one's skirts carefully away from dirty little shoes or rubbers thereby earning sniffs and scowls from mother-dear, one is just as likely to be sitting on another dust pie, made by some previous infant occupant. I have often wished that the conductor, so fond of bullying old ladies and telling old gentlemen to step lively, would with equal force and firmness direct the guardian of the dirty little boots to place their owner in another than the pose of the Infant Samuel. But one might go on accumulating dirt grievances for this entire page, and still leave some untold. I shall try, instead, to forget the city of clean windows and content myself.

THE other day I was called by telephone to see a company of Canadian girl scouts, a new one on me! The caller asked me to address the girls, which I promptly declined

to do, but was more than ready to descend and get acquainted with the scouts and their affairs. They were rosy with a walk in a high wind, bright-eyed and serious, and as pretty a selection of young Canada (on the mothers' side) as one could wish for. I sat down with them and heard all about it; was rebuked for calling their staves mop handles, and pretending the signalling exercises were to be used in handkerchief flirtations! In fact, I am afraid, for fear of adding another to life's array of bro-mides, I made myself a little trying to the trainers of these girl scouts! I was even afraid to tell them that "any little girl that's a nice little girl," (and a few whom no desire to be truthful could allow me to call "nice") was "the right little girl for me." In the course of our undignified chatter I asked, "Is there any girl here who wants to vote?" The silence of non approval of my possible suffragette tendencies was marked, but one littlest girl-scout nodded decidedly. "Do you really want to vote?" I inquired. She looked at me sternly through her spectacles and nodded once more. I wonder where she got it, but as she didn't talk, and I didn't understand the nod language, she remains unexplained. The girl-scouts have first-aid lectures and practical work in emergencies, beyond which they really need no further excuse for being. They are pictures of health and good nature, and take themselves very seriously. I had a moment's wonder as to what "Bobs" would have said to them! But as he is a very gallant and practiced utterer of nice things, beside being an Irishman and a soldier, one can easily believe the girl-scouts' eyes would have danced even more than usual afterwards.

THERE is plenty of story material round about us, and yet writers are chary about using it. Let me tell you one of the reasons. It is the vivid hatred always resulting to the story writer, who puts his neighbors in cold storage in a novel. The Manxmen have told me how they detest Hall Caine, the Newfoundlanders say things if you praise Norman Duncan, some Irish writers dare not stop in the neighborhood of their clever

tales. To cite an extreme case on both sides, the pitiless author of "The Unspeakable Scot" roused a virulence of contemptuous dislike only possible in the heart of an insulted Scotchman. Marie Corelli gets hers from the Norwegians, and from other less remote nations and creeds. What does Russia say of Gorki? What does everyone say of the writer who tells the simple truth about them? Ah, no! There is verily story matter right here in Toronto to make ripping reading, types as fine and as coarse, as interesting and as horrible as ever cast a lurid light from Hugo's pen, but where is the reckless wight who can afford to be hated, scorned, reviled, and sent to Coventry for the sake of sorting this most tempting *pot pourri* into fascinating tales? Therefore, you eager advisers who suggest Canadian fiction founded on fact, please keep to Laura Jane Libby and Sherlock Holmes for sentiment and sensation, and keep a long way off from Rosedale and the Annex! That waxy, not mad, but destruction for the chronicler most surely lies! And the tales need not necessarily be unpleasant. The originals resent tales even of flattering tone, while any playful exploiting of their idiosyncracies or weaknesses is unforgivable. The great Canadian novel, about which one hears speculation and prophecy, if it has a good deal of human nature in it, will result in its writer continuing his existence abroad if he or she wishes to be at peace with those about him. I have just finished reading Archie P. McKishnie's "Love of the Wild," a tale of Ontario fifty years or more ago. It is about real people all right, and real places, and to me it was like turning over the family album. But do those people and their children love Archie? Personally I don't know, but I've been told that book made some of them pretty mad. And yet, it's a good, true, interesting sketch of life out there, in the beginning of things, some of which I instantly recognized.

WHAT a big vista is opened when we strive to account for our likes and dislikes, our fears and prejudices, our half memories and the influences they have in our

present lives. Are you oppressed and timid in a forest; and why? Do you love the sea, you inlander, and the great rocks it booms against, and the spume and spray, and why? Do you dislike the Zoo and shrink from wild beasts, and go cold when you hear the low growl of a lion, and why? You who are not afraid to face death, why does that shudder hold you, at the whiff from the lion's cage? And should a harmless house cat jump upon your knee, or arch its back against your leg, why does just the same sort of fear and repulsion come? Away back in the ages, did you go in fear of your life, where beasts hid in the thicket or leaped from some branching limb, great cat-beasts whose fear is still upon you? In baby days, or ever I beheld a tiger or a lion, I often waked from dreams of being followed, encompassed and bedevilled by creeping fiery-eyed, stealthy wild beasts. No one could tell the relief it was to put out trembling fingers and catch hold of friendly crib-rails, and know I had only dreamed. I never told of these dreams. No one would have understood or believed. But to this day I never look at menageries, and the performing lions, which I desired to see very close, never got into my line of vision. Sight and strength gave out, and some one had to lead me away, profoundly helpless. I know a man who cannot endure a certain perfume. He says it makes him ill and terrified, and apprehensive of calamity. He has often tried to entrap some elusive memory or association which has ever since he was a little chap mocked him, whenever he chances on a whiff of that particular perfume. What hour of woe it belongs to he has never discovered, but he knows it is fateful, and doesn't know why!

TWO persons, not above owning that they don't feel sure of certain conventions have to-day telephoned asking about answering wedding invitations and acknowledging condolences. The former thought if one sent a gift it presupposed an acceptance and that only in case of refusal need an answer be sent to an invitation. A gift does not always signify that one is able to be at the wedding, and it is necessary the hostess should be sure of the number of her guests in regard to the *dejeuner* provided. Therefore one is bound to give her prompt information as to one's intentions. In the matter of acknowledging condolences, more leisure is presupposed, but the sooner bereaved ones can attend to this duty the better. It's a trying thing, anyway, and best done with as soon as possible. Numbers of friends do not send notes or cards of condolence now-a-days, out of consideration for the mourners, but in some cases it is the only way to convey sympathy, and its acknowledgment is one of the burdens society imposes and nice feeling bears as philosophically as may be.

"OH, dear, I do hate a backward spring!" sighed the never satisfied this morning. Last year, when we had our parasols out on the 27th of March. This same one said, "Oh, dear, I do hate a forward season. We are sure to pay up for it later on." It is quite in vain to remind the never satisfied of her contrary minds. She regards one triumphantly when confronted with last year's wail, and remarks, "Well! Didn't we?" Spring is like one type of woman. You never know what either of them will do next. After all, there isn't any cast-iron rule for temperature in April, and I confess, though rather weary of a fur-lined coat, I'd rather wear it without a parasol interruption, and have hot weather when it comes to stay. All the same, I'm glad I didn't go South earlier. Many of the week trippers have had rain and east winds at four or five or ten dollars a day, while we who stayed home have had them at the usual frugal tariff. There are compensations, after all!

THANKS to the kindly hearts which whispered Easter good wishes from town and country! And for the lordly lily basket and the dainty quaint box of trefoil and the bonny narcissi. Although I was out of town good neighbors kept them safe and fresh to my return. And the sun did dance at rising on Easter morning. I was awake and saw him at it. He danced with tasseled tree-tops outside my window, treetops heavy with spring and giddy with the joy of his warm kisses, and then being probably yet mindful of that woe-ful moon just vanished, that moon which dates his Easter prancings for him, he slipped under a cloud before the sleepy ones caught him at it!



THE WORK OF JOHN RUSSELL.
"Mother and Son," a striking portrait by the young Canadian painter. It is now in the National Gallery at Ottawa.

In the Paris Model Department of the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

there is now being exhibited a wonderful number of Special Model Gowns and Wraps suitable for the Horse Show and the Races. These exclusive models are to be found in various sizes and bear names to conjure with, such as Paquin, Miss Gray, Doucet, Martial et Armand, Drecoll, Cheriut, Agnes, and Worth.

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Fleurette.

LONDON LETTER



LONDON, APRIL 8TH

NO one who has visited England for the first time during the past fortnight will ever sing "Oh, be it England now that April's here!" I can answer for that. We had spring and daffodils, and sunshine and twittering birds in March, but that variable month went out like a whole cage of lions, and April kept up the record for the worst spring weather in a long time. The first snow we have seen this winter came at the last of March, and since then we have had blizzards—snow, sleet, rain and gales of wind. The little buds just unfolding have been nipped, and the flowers have been shivering in their dresses of green, which look quite unseasonable. The spring hats which were being worn by the early birds who like to wear the first straws or the first furs according to the season, have retired to the obscurity of band-boxes, to try the effect of a rest cure for their crushed bows and blown-about flowers. Furs are being worn with comfort, and the sight of fresh summer muslins in the shop windows results in a run on the chemists' shops for stuff to avert chills. Yet English weather, like a petulant beauty, can be so enchanting that one is willing to forget vagaries which at the time seem unendurable.

ROYALTY is having a busy time with one thing and another. The King and Queen are much taken up with preparations for the Coronation, and nothing is settled without reference to the King, who is a good man of business, and does not believe in wasting time. Queen Alexandra is away yachting in the south, and the Duke of Connaught is recovering from a slight attack of bronchitis. At the time I write the King is attending the christening of the baby son of Lord and Lady Crewe, where he appears as the chief god-father of the lucky baby. The christening takes place at the Chapel Royal, St. James', where only very important people are christened and married.

Queen Mary and her two eldest boys, the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, went in state to visit Kensington on Thursday, and great crowds turned out to see the gay little procession, in spite of the deplorable weather. Postilions in red brightened up the stormy streets, and two open carriages held the Queen, her sons, and ladies and gentlemen-in-waiting. The Queen looked very bright and smiled more than she usually does, for she is, as a rule, grave. The Prince of Wales, in naval uniform, saluted repeatedly, and Prince Albert beamed all over his face at the crowds. He evidently felt none of the responsibility, such as must weigh upon the Queen and the heir to the throne. As Kensington is the birthplace of the Queen, as it was of Queen Victoria, the people there were most enthusiastic, and one banner read "Welcome to our Mary." A very charming little feature of the visit was that when the formal part of the proceedings were over the carriages were driven at a walking pace past a workhouse, and a home for crippled boys, to enable the inmates to see the Royal visitors. The Queen had promised some time ago to visit the crippled boys, but unfortunately there has been an outbreak of measles so that visit had to be postponed, and the drive past was a sort of consolation prize.

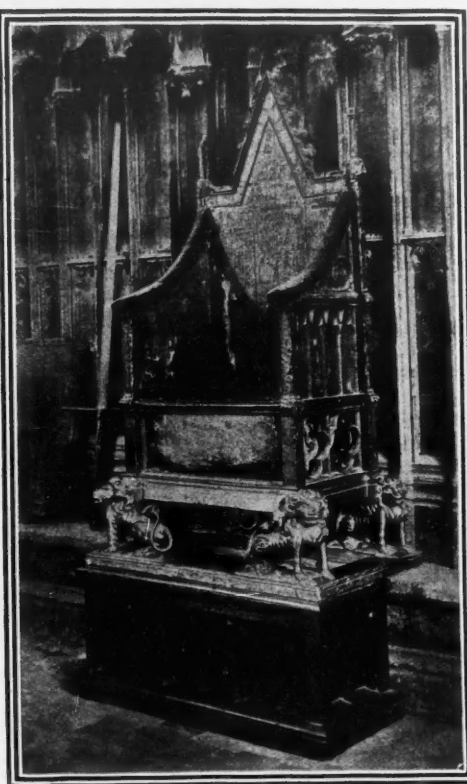
AN interesting piece of work going on just now is the building of the great new gate at Buckingham Palace, through which the Royal family will walk on May 16th to take part in the unveiling of the memorial to the late Queen, which stands just outside the Palace, facing the Mall, with the Canadian gates on the left hand, opening into the Green Park. Hitherto there has been no gate in the very centre of the high iron railings, which shelter the Palace, and the one which is being constructed by order of the King is to be reserved for state occasions, and only used by members of the Royal family.

Everywhere work is going on in connection with the Coronation. Arrangements are being made for the erection of stands all along the route of the two processions, and the prices are from one to twenty guineas a seat. One of the stands which will be most in demand is being put up outside Westminster Hospital, on the north side of Broad Sanctuary, which was founded in 1719. Two thousand persons can be accommodated here, where they will have a splendid view of the procession arriving and leaving the Abbey. Breakfast and lunch, I hear, are included in the price of the tickets. Seats have been ballotted for, already at some of the clubs, so the minds of a certain number of people are at rest about their chances of seeing the marvellous procession. More than one hundred thousand seats will be provided by the stands being erected, and in addition, hosts of people will be accommodated in windows on the line of the procession. Last, but not least, there are many thousands who will stand in the street for hours, as they did at the time of the funeral of King Edward, just eleven months ago, waiting to catch a glimpse of the sight, the glories of which will go down

to future generations.

The visitors from overseas are being considered in every possible way. I hear there are heaps of invitations waiting for the Canadian and other visitors, through the efforts of the Hospitality Committee of the Festival of Empire. The newspaper correspondents from overseas are being considered, and arrangements made for their entertainment, and on June 19th there is to be a great luncheon in Westminster Hall by the Joint Committee of Lords and Commons, in honour of the representatives of the Dominion Parliament, who will be here for the Coronation.

THERE is some talk again in the London papers about a new High Commissioner for Canada. The Globe speaks of the next High Commissioner being chosen from Montreal, the names suggested being Sir Hugh Graham, of The Montreal Star, Sir Edward Clouston, and Sir



CORONATION CHAIR.
This chair in Westminster Abbey has been used at the coronation of all English Kings from the time of Edward I. The Kings of Scotland were formerly crowned upon the Stone of Scone, which forms part of the chair.

Montagu Allan. If Lord Stratheona should resign it would be hard for anyone else to fill a place which he has occupied with so much distinction, but all the gentlemen mentioned are well known in Canadian affairs, and have many friends in England.

MRS. PAT CAMPBELL is quite irresistible in the new play "Lady Patricia" at the Haymarket. You will have a chance to see it when you come over for the Coronation festivities, as it seems likely to run for some time. "The Witness for the Defence" is still going strong, with George Alexander and Ethel Irving playing the chief parts, and "The Sins of Society" has been revived at Drury Lane, and everyone goes to see Mrs. Langtry and her eight new frocks. After a wonderful run, "Henry VIII" at His Majesty's has its last performance to-night, to make way for the Shakespeare Festival, which begins on Easter Monday with "A Midsummer's Night's Dream." "The Arcadians," which has run for more than two years is still selling seats, but the performers are to have a holiday next week, as there is very little theatre-going done here in the week before Easter.

Nearly everyone who can afford it (and many who can't) is rushing off for an Easter holiday. Paris, however, can be bitterly cold and cheerless, and the seaside in bad weather is dreary, so some of us are not taking any chances but staying at home in London, and having four Sundays in a row, for Good Friday and Easter Monday are both holidays, and London is duller than ditch-water with the shops closed, nothing to do and a general feeling of strangeness in the air.

M. E. MacL. M.



CORONATION THRONES.
These are the thrones in Westminster Abbey, London, which will be used by the King and Queen during the ceremony. The coronation chair can be seen in the background.

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EXTRA VALUES in Spring Apparel

Many women only begin the selection of their entire Spring and Summer wardrobe after the Easter rush is over; and it is a wise plan, for selection is larger and values are better. For weeks we have been planning an After Easter Fashion Campaign. See these values.

New Tailored Suits \$15

Smart looking, perfect fitting and thoroughly well made suits that regularly sold at a considerably higher price; all sizes, colors and fabrics, at \$15.00.

New Lingerie Waists \$1

Of unusual beauty are the new Easter arrivals in dainty Tailored and Fancy Lingerie Waists. They are unquestionably the best values and best fitting waists of the season's showing.

Girls' School Coats \$5

Smart, snappy styles will be shown to fit girls from 6 to 12 years old. The latest models, in serges, checks, coverts and mixtures, will be shown, and are exceptional values at \$5.

Distinctive Spring Dresses \$15

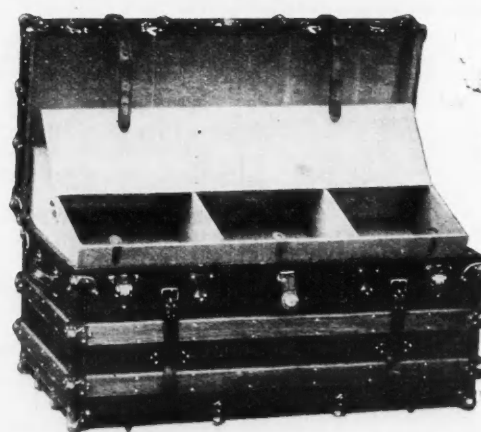
These charming new models are suitable for afternoon or street wear, and are cut on long, straight lines, with clinging effect. Both serges and striped silk effects will be shown in striking color combinations.

Black Silk Coats \$10

A special offering of handsomely trimmed Black Silk Coats, made in the popular 42-inch length, and cut extra full, making them especially suitable for middle aged and elderly women.

John Northway & Son, Limited
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The cut shows one of the leading sellers in the big line of "Julian Sale" Dress Trunks—a 3-ply-wood veneer box, hard fibre bound, brass corners and mountings, all metal parts rivetted, extra fine lock, wide slats, 2 heavy straps all round, linen lined, 3 trays, size 42 in. long, 21 in. wide, 20 in. deep \$20.00

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Above is No. 605, a beautiful new low-bust model with long soft skirt, for average figures.

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Fringe Doilies	per doz. .48
Linen Sheets	per pair 3.88
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Linen Towels	per doz. 2.40
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" Fancy	4.00
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Huckaback Towels	per doz. 1.90
Bath Towels	each .56
Bedspreads	5.50
Toilet Covers	per doz. .22
Sideboard Covers	per doz. .45
Hemstitched Mats	per doz. .08
" Tray Cloths	per doz. .26
" Tea Cloths	per doz. .72
" Toilet Covers	per doz. .36
Sideboard Covers	per doz. .56
Embroid. Tea Cloths	per doz. 1.15
" Toilet Covers	per doz. .86
Sideboard Cloths	per doz. 1.23
" Tray Cloths	per doz. .60
Night Dress Cases	per doz. .55
Brush and Comb Cases	per doz. .44
Cushion Cases	per doz. 1.45
Toilet Sets, 4 pcs.	per set 1.45
Tea Caddies	per set .62

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a revelation to modern science. It is the only scientific and practical way to destroy hair. Don't waste time experimenting with electrolysis, X-ray and depilatories. These are offered you on the BARE WORD of the operators and manufacturers. De Miracle is not. It is the only method which is endorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines. Booklet free, in plain sealed envelope. De Miracle mailed, sealed in plain wrapper, for \$1.00 by De Miracle Chemical Co., 1012 Park Ave., New York. Your money back without question (no red tape) if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. For sale by

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Superfluous Hair,
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eradicated forever by Electrolysis. Successful work assured. Our handsome new booklet "G" and sample Skin Food mailed free.

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IN one of the provincial appeal courts in France a boy about fourteen, was summoned to give evidence, and his appearance was such as to move the whole court to laughter. He was small even for his age. He wore a long redingote, peculiar to the Basque country, and immense boots. His trousers, collar, and hat were unquestionably those of a man. The court was convulsed, and the president asked the boy how he dared to treat the court in such a manner. The boy seemed as surprised as the president, and taking out the citation from his pocket, read the formula inviting him, "Comparaître dans les affaires de son pere." (To appear in his father's suit.)



AMONG those spending Easter at St. Catharines were, Colonel and Mrs. Fleming, Miss Coutlee of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Garvin of Ottawa, Mrs. and Miss Edith Cosby, Mr. and Mrs. Jim McMurray, Mrs. and Miss Libbie Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. Challenor, Major Magee, who were at the Welland, which hotel has done a wonderful business this season, being always filled.

Mr. R. S. Williams, Manager C. B. of Commerce, Goderich, spent Easter in town with his son, Mr. Hayden Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Lash and Mr. and Mrs. Miller Lash, went down last week for a Easter visit to New York and Atlantic City.

Mrs. Paul Krell, who has been spending a month in town, left on the "honey-moon special," on Tuesday for New York, and sailed for England on the Adriatic on Wednesday. The train bearing the aforesaid delightfully suggestive title leaves Toronto at five-twenty, and is a favorite one for bridal trips.

The first big event of the post-Easter season is the Horse Show, which will next week attract the world and his wife to the Armouries. The "new blood" which has lately made itself felt in various quarters in Toronto, has also achieved an infusion into Horse Show affairs and the bidding on the boxes was correspondingly brisk and satisfactory. A number of visitors are expected in a day or two, who will remain for the entire show, and the horses are to be an extra good lot, I am informed. There will be the usual tea room and pretty waitresses, and the Regimental bands will put in a busy time with the music. The good-times and dashing styles this spring should make the show, in the neighborhood of the boxes, a notably smart and fine event.

The fine new ship "Dalhousie," which is being finished for the Toronto-Port Dalhousie route, is to be christened by Miss Mary Hanna. The launching and naming of the ship have been arranged for in Collingwood where the Dalhousie was built. There was some talk of naming her the "Princess Patricia" in honor of Princess Patricia of Connaught, the daughter of our Governor General-elect, but the preference was given to the name of the Port which is opening its peepers to the fact that it will make a splendid summer resort. I hear several others beside Mr. Austin of Spadina are likely to become owners of summer homes at Port Dalhousie.

The Margaret Eaton School Players have prepared "She Stoops to Conquer" as their competition play and gave a rehearsal last evening. Mrs. Scott-Raff considers this company the best she has yet coached, and everyone hopes they will give a fine account of themselves in Winnipeg next week. Mrs. Scott-Raff was in New York recently and read some Irish selections at Columbia University.

Last Thursday (13th) a large and interesting exhibition of paintings by George A. Reid, R.C.A., was opened in Mackenzie's Gallery, 95 Yonge street. The subjects are English and foreign, and are wonderfully varied and well worth more than one visit.

Dr. Forbes Godfrey, M.P.P., Mimico, has returned from the West Indies quite restored to health.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Elizabeth Foy, daughter of Mrs. Foy and the late Mr. Geo. J. Foy, and Mr. Reginald Alexander Kelly. Their marriage will take place in June.

Mr. George Bruenech has opened an exhibition of his pictures in the finest gallery in Christiania, Norway, after which he intends spending some time in Sweden, Denmark, France, and England, before returning to Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grant are spending a few weeks at the Colonial, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Major, Niagara Falls, were at the Welland, St. Catharines, for Easter.

The engagement of Miss Grace Genevieve Defoe, second daughter of Mrs. Defoe, 21 Clarence Square, and the late D. M. Defoe, barrister at law, and Mr. David Arthur Balfour, third son of the late Hon. Speaker Balfour, is announced. Their marriage will be quietly celebrated the first of June.

The engagement of Miss Edith Muriel Onderdonk, only daughter of Mr. Thomas D. Onderdonk, of Belleville, and Mr. Gerald Hamilton Murdock, of Trenton, is announced. Their marriage will be celebrated early in July.

The engagement of Miss George, Queen's avenue, London, and Captain E. W. Pope, R.C.R., Quebec, is announced.

The marriage of Mr. Richard Harold Coulson, of the Standard Bank of Canada, Chatham, and Miss Maud Ellen Teeple, a popular Brantford girl, was quietly solemnized on Wednesday evening, April 12th, at the residence of the bride's mother, 192 Brant avenue, Brantford. The bride and groom are spending their honeymoon in Atlantic City and New York, and upon their return, will reside in Chatham, Ont.

The marriage of Miss Ena Florence Price, youngest daughter of Mr. David H. Price, and Dr. William J. Saunders, formerly of St. Thomas, but now of Brandon, took place at the beautiful residence of the bride's parents, Aylmer, at six o'clock April 13. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend R. J. Treleven, of Toronto, assisted by Reverend A. Walton Tonge, of Aylmer. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a handsome gown of ivory satin with bolero of princess lace and pearl trimmings, veil and orange blossoms, the latter being sent from California by Mrs. (Colonel) Francis. The bride also wore the groom's gift, a magnificent diamond necklace. The bouquet was of lily of the valley and roses. The matrons of honor were the bride's two sisters, Mrs. F. M. P. Watts, of Owen

Sound, and Mrs. Charles A. Low, of Kingston. The former wore a dress of pink silk veiled with blue marquisette and touches of gold and carried pink roses. Mrs. Low was gowned in yellow silk with trimmings of dew drop net and carried yellow roses. Both wore the groom's gifts which were four-leaved clover pendants set with pearls. Mr. John B. Hay, of St. Thomas, was groomsmen. His gift from the groom was a gold cuff link set. The bride is one of Aylmer's most popular girls, and has a host of friends there who will wish her every happiness. Very beautiful presents were received. Guests to the number of fifty were present from Rochester, Kingston, Toronto, Owen Sound, Hamilton, Brantford, Simcoe, London, Detroit, and St. Thomas. After the reception *dejeuner* Dr. and Mrs. Saunders drove to St. Thomas where they took the Michigan Central for New York, and they will also visit Atlantic City, Boston, and Washington before returning to Brandon to make their future home. The bride travelled in a handsome tailored suit of navy blue serge and Tuscan hat trimmed with scarlet.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hees are at the St. Regis, New York, since their return from Palm Beach, and will motor up to Toronto about the first of May.

Mrs. Ritchie has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Ella Almon Ritchie and Captain Alexander McMillan, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Dragoons, on Tuesday, April 25, at twelve o'clock, in St. Paul's Church, Halifax. A reception at "Belmont," the residence of Mrs. Ritchie, will follow the ceremony. Captain McMillan is now at Stanley Barracks, and will take up residence with his bride in Toronto after the honeymoon.

Miss Peterson, the famous Danish flautist, has been living quietly in Tranby avenue for some time, with her mother, who is an invalid. Miss Peterson's appearance in concert on April 27 will be her only one in Canada, as all her next season is taken up with bookings in the States. A few of the prominent people who have subscribed to the concert are: His Worship Mayor Geary, Mrs. Geary, Hon. Sir Glenholme and Lady Falconbridge, Sir William and Lady Mulock, Sir Edmund and Lady Walker, Lady Pellatt, Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Mrs. G. H. Gooderham, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mrs. Samuel Nordheimer, Mrs. Leo Frankel, Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard Heintzman, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. De Leigh Wilson, Mrs. W. D. Matthews, Mrs. E. R. Wood, and many others.

Mrs. Stanley Peuchen, of North Tonawanda, N. Y., spent Easter with her father, Mr. John Bowden, 330 Clinton street.

Sir James and Lady Whitney went to Cornwall for Easter.

Mrs. Edmonds, nee Sweeney, is visiting her father, the Bishop of Toronto, at the See House.

Colonel and Mrs. Denison, of Heydon Villa, and Miss Claire Denison, are going abroad next week.

Mrs. Norman Allen and Miss Cynthia have gone to England.

Miss L. Robinson, of Manitoulin Island, spent Easter with her cousins, the Misses Simpson, of Henry street.

Heartiest sympathy and condolences are with Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Yates, of Montreal, in the loss of their fine young son of fourteen, whose death occurred in the Military Hospital, Halifax, on Friday (14). Cadet Henry Raymond Bunting Yates was one of the Royal Naval College boys, and a most promising lad. His mother, as Alice Bunting, was one of the loveliest girls in her year in Toronto, and has always retained the love and esteem of her girlhood's friends. Whenever she and her husband visit us, there are any number of attentions showered upon them, and in their sorrow to-day kind words and thoughts are theirs from a large number of Toronto friends. Cadet Yates' funeral took place on Wednesday in Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Amelia Hill and Mr. James Cameron Armer, B.Sc., took place on Easter Monday afternoon in St. Augustine's Church, Rev. Fred Plummer officiating. Mr. George Stevenson, an old friend of the bride's family, brought in the bride, who wore white satin, veiled in pearl embroidered chiffon, a veil of tulle and wreath of lily of the valley, and pearls. The bridal bouquet was of roses and lily of the valley. Miss Muriel Bruce, in white marquisette over cowslip satin and a coiffure cap of gold lace and marguerites was the bride's only attendant. Her bouquet was a shower of Marquerites, and she wore a flagree silver collar of daisies, the groom's gift. Mr. Russell Armer was best man, and the ushers were: Mr. George Cowan and Mr. Robert Armer. The Misses Hill gave a reception after the ceremony at their home in Homewood avenue, after which Mr. and Mrs. Armer left for a honeymoon in Atlantic City and New York. Mrs. Armer travelling in a blue cloth suit and hat to match. They will occupy a flat in the Harrington, Winchester street, on their return to town.

The marriage of Miss Helen Wyatt Baines, daughter of Mr. W. B. Baines, Cecil street, and Mr. Philip Armstrong, of Quebec, was celebrated in St. George's Church, John street, at half-past two on Easter Monday, Rev. Canon Cayley, assisted by Rev. Robert Moore, officiating. Mr. Baines brought in his daughter and gave her away. She wore a gown of white silk with lace and the conventional veil and orange blossoms, and carried roses and lily of the valley. Miss Doris Baines was bridesmaid, in pink and nixon, mounted on satin, black picture hat with pink rosebuds and a bouquet of pink roses. After the ceremony Mrs. Baines received a small company at her home in Cecil street. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong left for Quebec where they will in future reside.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Boddington, 91 Westminster avenue, last Thursday when they celebrated the 30th anniversary of their wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Boddington were the recipients of some beautiful presents.

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\$3.50 to \$50.00

Mesh Bags are extremely popular this season. The unequalled workmanship, finish and design as displayed in our new bags will interest "the discriminating buyer." The frames come in plain, engraved, etched and embossed effects.
In German Silver—\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$9.00.
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Wash the face with tepid water, then apply **Campana's Italian Balm** before retiring at night. Do this for a week and note results. All druggists sell it. Sample Free on request.

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TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce, are the most convenient form in which to carry money when travelling. They are negotiable everywhere, self-identifying, and the exact amount payable in the principal foreign countries is printed on the face of every cheque. The cheques are issued in denominations of

\$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200

and may be obtained on application at the Bank.

In connection with its Travellers' Cheques The Canadian Bank of Commerce has issued a booklet entitled "Information of Interest to Those About to Travel," which will be sent free to anyone applying for it.

LORD DUFFERIN, when he was a young man in Dublin, always used a certain jaunting car driven by an old Irishman, who, however did not know the name of his patron. "Well Pat," said Dufferin one fine morning, "what is the news to-day?" "I don't think of anything, sir," was Pat's reply. Then, as an afterthought, "Yes, they do say that that one-eyed Dufferin is going to marry Kate Hamilton."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

MR. AND MRS. AEMILIUS BALDWIN announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emmeline Gladys Baldwin, and Mr. Henry Acton Fleming, son of Mr. Charles Fleming, 55 Bernard avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs and Mrs. Clifford Sifton will sail to-day by the Empress of Britain from St. John. Hon. Clifford Sifton and his sons will be among the out-of-town guests at the Horse Show, and will I am informed exhibit some cracking good horses, many big prize winners elsewhere.

Mrs. Harold Jarvis (formerly Katie Kerr) will receive for the first and only time this season in her new home, 39 Castle Frank road, on next Monday afternoon. Mrs. Edgar Jarvis and Mrs. Austin of Spadina, sister of the hostess, will assist in her reception. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jarvis have for some years made their home in Buffalo, but Mr. Jarvis has taken up business in Toronto, and so decided to reside here.

A most attractive party of not-outs had a holiday dance in Mrs. Edmund Bristol's spacious home in Beverley street on Tuesday night, the festivity being arranged for the nieces and nephews of the hostess and their boy and girl friends. Miss Armorel Drynan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Drynan, was assistant to her aunt in receiving the young folks, and Miss Kitty Armour of Montreal was a guest of honor at the dance. A few matron friends of Mrs. Bristol enjoyed the jolly evening with her, and the boys and girls had a perfectly lovely time. Some of those present were the Masters Bolte, nephews of the hostess, who brought some school friends on a vacation visit; Master and Miss Morang, Master and Miss Capreole, Master and Miss Bath, Miss Scadding, Masters Harold Roberts, Arthur Gash, J. Drynan, Gordon Crowther of Cobourg, Stewart Saunders, U.C.C., Alan McLean, Jack Stephens, Miss Kitty Alexander, Miss Joyce Clark, Master and Miss Hargraff, Miss Marietta Gooderham of Dean-croft, Master Geoffrey and Miss Beryl Beatty, Master Walter Cassels, Masters Eric and Harry Warren of Red Gables, Billy Watson, George and Carl Haas, Arthur Inglis, Phil and Arthur Pipon, Steve Sewell, James Sharp, Stuart Heath, Lorne Crowther, George Evans, Gordon Campbell, Miss Jean Masten, Miss Bongard, Miss Betty Greene, Miss Bonnell, Master Harry and Miss Phyllis Walker, Miss Margaret Dymont of The Dale, Misses Isabel and Betty Burton, Miss Eleanor Anglin, Masters Jack Gillespie, Fred Johnston, W. and H. Christie, Miss Leah McCarthy, Master and the Misses Anglin, and a great many others to the number of about one hundred and twenty-five. A buffet was set in the dining room, and decorated with red carnations. Mrs. Bristol wore a beautiful gown of deep blue charmeuse with Oriental over-slip, and amethysts, and little Miss Drynan was very dainty in a lace frock with pink ribbons and a bouquet of pink rosebuds. Miss Kitty Armour's lace and lingerie frock was relieved with pale blue ribbons.

The not-outs are repeating their Christmas record of entertainments, theatre parties, dances and all sorts of gay doings being *en train* for them this week. Miss Marion Bailey has a party on to-day for her boy and girl friends in her beautiful home in Rosedale, and Mrs. Sharpe of Spadina road is giving a young folks' party next Friday.

Miss Costigan of Montreal spent Easter with relatives in Castle Frank Road.

Mrs. Trumbull Warren (Marjorie Braithwaite) received on Thursday and yesterday in her new home, 30 Hawthorne avenue, and will receive on Mondays hereafter.

Colonel Burstall, R.C.A., Kingston, and his officers are giving a ball next Wednesday evening, in the City Hall, Kingston.

Mr. Eric Armour gave a matinee party for his nieces, Miss Drynan and Miss Armour, on Wednesday, and had his guests for tea at his club.

The marriage of Miss Eva Alma Lord and Mr. Walter Russell White of Ottawa was celebrated in the Metropolitan church on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Armstrong officiating. Mr. Wheelton played the bridal music, and the church was prettily decorated. Mr. and Mrs. White have gone to New York for their honeymoon and will reside in Ottawa.

Cadet Colin Gibson, R.M.C., Kingston, spent Easter with his parents at Government House.

The marriage of Mr. John D. Andras, of Toronto, and Miss Angela Knight, of Lachine, takes place to-day.

Everyone has kind thoughts and deep sympathy for Mrs. Vernon Payne in her bereavement. Mr. Vernon Payne's death occurred on Thursday of last week at 36 Willocks street.

Dr. Gerald Fitzgerald has been appointed to a professorship in the State University, California. Dr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald went abroad last week.

Mr. Archibald Brown, Canadian Art Club, has had a most successful exhibition of pictures in his studio, 5 King street west, which will close on Monday next. Some of the pictures are going to London, England, and some will remain as gems of grace and beauty in Canadian collections.

Something like one thousand horses in all will compose the eighty-nine classes at the Horse Show, seven of which are especially devoted to the military. His Excellency the Governor-General has given a cup for horses suitable for cavalry purposes, but the warmest and most interesting competition bids fair to be for the King Edward Hotel Challenge Cup for high-steppers. Both the Hon. Adam Beck and Mr. J. J. Dixon have won this cup twice. If either of them should win the trophy this year, it will become the winner's private property.

Mrs. Reynolds of Westport, Ont., announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Bertha Frayne Reynolds and Dr. John Masson Smith of Beaverton, Ont. Dr. and Mrs. Smith will be at home in Beaverton after May 1st.

A quiet house wedding took place on Saturday, April 15th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. Rankin, 194 Rusholme Rd., when his second daughter, Miss Harriet Grace Rankin, was married to Mr. William A. R. Anderson of St. John, N.B. Rev. W. G. Wallace of Bloor street officiated. Only the immediate relatives were present. The bride wore her travelling suit of brown serge with hat to match, and the young couple left by the train going east.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

(Continued from Page 25.)

the separate treatment of infectious diseases. The main-sard, or fourth flat, was subsequently utilised for cases not eligible for reception in the ordinary wards, such as specific disease, cancer and similar maladies. This upper flat, though not well adapted for hospital purposes, has been used continuously till the present time in consequence of the pressing demands of the ever-increasing number of applicants.

From the commencement of the year 1902 the trustees had realised with growing force the need for important changes in the hospital facilities and management. The buildings which had served a good purpose for many years were becoming inadequate to the growing demands upon the space they afforded, while their structural design and arrangement rendered impossible that classification of patients required under the new and improved conditions of scientific medicine and surgery; at the same time it was realised that the medical appointments of the staff had not been made on the most judicious principle, and that an important change in this regard was imperative. In September, 1904, Mr. Flavelle, as chairman, announced to the board of trustees and to the public generally that Mr. Cawthra Mulock was willing to donate \$100,000 to the Toronto General Hospital "To erect, equip and furnish a separate building or wing as an Out-Patient Department." The need of such a department had been very pressing for a number of years, and the erection of a building for that purpose in connection with the existing hospital buildings was at first contemplated. However, on more careful consideration, the trustees were convinced that it had become necessary to make a new departure by abandoning the buildings then in use and erecting completely new ones in a different location. The growth of the city for a number of years had tended chiefly towards the west, the great volume of business being located in a district more than a mile from the buildings they then occupied. They furthermore felt that for the sake of medical education, of the growing importance of which they were well aware, a close union between the Hospital Board and the Governors of the University was indispensable. They fully recognized that the acquiring of a new hospital site in the vicinity of the university must necessarily be a costly undertaking; however, they courageously faced the situation and unhesitatingly decided to adopt and carry out that policy.

The location for the new hospital was decided upon only after the trustees had visited and carefully examined all available locations. Their choice ultimately fell upon a square of land, bounded on the north by College street, on the east by Elizabeth street, on the south by Hayter street and Christopher street, and on the west by University avenue.

Skilled valuers having been engaged by the board to consider the probable cost of the land to be acquired, the result of their investigations pointed to a sum of \$550,000 as the probable amount necessary to secure the ground, apart from the legal costs involved for searching the titles and for arbitrating should these become necessary. The trustees were fortunate in securing the services of the National Trust Company as their purchasing agent, the company undertaking the work on the basis of a commission which would about "recoup" them for the outlays involved in so extensive and difficult an undertaking. They were singularly fortunate in their negotiation with the ninety-three property owners concerned, and during the years between 1905 and 1910 the complete purchase was effected. The searching of a great number of intricate titles for small holdings involved considerable additional fees of a legal character, and some arbitrations were unavoidable. The amount ultimately paid for the land was \$586,000, which the costs just referred to raised to \$609,000, exclusive of clearing and levelling involving additional outlay. As the site contains 10¼ acres of level land in the very heart of the city, the cost at which it was acquired cannot but be regarded as extremely moderate.

When embarking upon so extensive an enterprise the trustees fully realized the necessity of ample financial provision for carrying it to a successful conclusion. A subscription list was opened, headed by the contribution of Mr. Cawthra Mulock, already referred to. Many prominent citizens, among whom were several members of the board, responded handsomely to the applications of the trustees for large financial aid.

The largest private contribution is that of Mr. Eaton, regarding which it should be stated that the late Mr. Timothy Eaton, not long before his decease, had promised a donation of \$50,000, which however did not form an actual bequest in his will. His son, Mr. J. C. Eaton, very generously undertook to supplement the amount his father had promised, and raised it to a sum sufficient to erect completely the Surgical Wing of the new hospital. The figures at present in the hands of the Building Committee indicates that this sum will not be less than \$280,000.

At this point it is proper to mention that in 1905 Messrs. W. E. Rundle and Mark H. Irish established a Citizens' Committee, by which an extensive canvass was made, particularly among business men. The total amount so raised, which is designated in the accounts of the subscriptions as "The Business Men's Fund," exceeds \$100,000.

The importance of the great work upon which the trustees embarked when they undertook the erection of such extensive and costly hospital buildings has been recognized by the Government of the province of Ontario, the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, and the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto, and all these important public bodies have seen the necessity of contributing substantial aid thereto. In 1906 the Provincial Legislature granted the sum of \$300,000, to be paid to the hospital through the university, to assist in the erection of the new buildings. In 1910 as a further aid the university agreed to pay the hospital an additional sum of \$300,000, receiving as a partial equivalent a block of land fronting on University avenue, on which is now being erected a building for the University's Departments of Pathology, Bacteriology and Pathological Chemistry, beside which, certain important privileges affecting the use of the hospital facilities for medical education were granted to the university under an agreement between the governors of that institution and the hospital trustees; this agreement bears date December 1, 1910.

By a grant of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto under a by-law passed in 1906, the trustees received from the city a sum of \$200,000 to aid the work of construction. In April, 1910, the citizens by a special vote endorsed a by-law granting for the same purpose a further sum of \$250,000, together with an amount required to straighten a street, the deflection of which distorted the southern boundary of the new hospital site. In consideration of this latter benefit the trustees have agreed to give to the city a sufficient quantity of land to increase to 66 feet the width of Elizabeth street, where it forms the easterly boundary of their building site.

EATON'S

Summertime Frocks in Linen and Lawn

Smart New York Suits in Linen and Repp; also Charming Lawn and Embroidery Frocks from Paris

WHEN Old Sol smiles down benignly, and Nature dresses herself in leafy green, thoughts turn from velvet and stuffs of weight and substance to the ethereal fabrics woven in thread—to gossamer lawns and laces, to summery linens and embroideries. And not only may thoughts, but eyes and fingers rest upon the most alluring garments in such materials. An early consignment of New York Suit Models in white and colored linen and repp has just been received in the Women's Costume Section, while a recent shipment of lingerie gowns from Paris has just been opened up. Those who wish to procure a distinctive production of either sort would do well to see them. Designs are varied and prices eminently moderate.



In White and Blue Linen, and Grey and Tan Repp

Beautifully tailored, and smartly finished, are a number of two and three-piece Suits. For instance:

Dress and natty little Coat in delft blue linen, the collar, cuffs and lapels of the coat, the yoke of the bodice, and the foot of the skirt trimmed with bands of blue and white embroidery. Price, \$39.50.

Charming little Coat and Skirt Suit in grey repp, with grey lace applique, the collar and lapels being faced with white pique. Price, \$17.50.

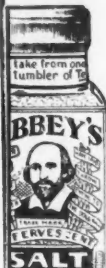
Immensely attractive suit in unbleached linen with cuffs and wide shawl collar of Saxe blue linen; perfect in every tailoring detail, and moderately priced at \$20.00.

Strictly plain tailored Suit in natural shade Irish linen, the skirt a simple gored model, and the coat cut modishly short, showing the popular 3-button front, notch collar and close-fitting sleeve. For travelling and for general outdoor wear in summer, such a suit is distinctly appropriate, serviceable and useful. Price, \$18.50.

Those wise ones who gather together their summer wardrobe with due deliberation, determined to add to it only that which is notable for quality and exclusive style, will find in the gowns mentioned a real boon.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Which is better?
A bottle of prevention
or a run of Spring
Fever?
You ought to know.



Abbey's
Effervescent
Salt
25c and 60c bottle.
Sold everywhere.

WE DYE CARPETS

When you get into house-cleaning and have your carpets up, and you find that a good Axminster or Wilton has been badly stained, send it to us. We will dye it and make it look like new.

We Clean Curtains

Curtains are hard things to clean properly at home without the proper facilities. Curtains sent here are cleaned by skilled workpeople and rendered white, cream, ecru or any desired color. If a change of color is desired, we dye all the subdued art shades equally as well as the more brilliant shades.

R. PARKER & CO.

Cleaners and Dyers, Toronto.

201 and 791 Yonge St.
99 King Street West.
471 and 1324 Queen Street W.
277 Queen Street East.

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

Is rich in food value and easy to digest. It is just *Cocoa*, pure *Cocoa*, ground from the choicest *Cocoa* beans.

Nurses and Doctors recommend its use in sickness or in health.



Do You
use
Cowan's
Cocoa?



You will never wear
any other gloves

if you have once enjoyed
Fownes satisfaction and
Fownes economy.

One of the reasons for
their ever increasing sale,
for the last 133 years, is that
the first pair of

**FOWNES
GLOVES**

usually makes a life long friend
of the purchaser.

The excellence of their fit—
on which depends a glove's
durability as well as its style—
their texture and fine work-
manship; the extremely careful
system of inspection of each
pair—these things have made
the Fownes reputation in all
the world centers.

Yet they cost no more than the kind
you buy carelessly, without looking
for the name.

They are sold under their own name,
which is stamped on the inside—a name
worth looking for.

It's a Fownes—that's
all you need to know
about a glove.



ALL kinds of jet will evidently be in favor, to judge by the first showing of the new spring frocks. White, blue, cerise, black, and amethyst are among the different kinds used for high girdles, for flat bodice pieces that go under the arm, and as ornaments stiffened with crinoline. Women always like the return of jet for some reason; and many who should never wear a piece of it plaster themselves with black jet the moment it makes its periodic bow. White jet is excessively attractive, and goes well with the black marquisette gowns which we will evidently wear from now until October. And, by the way, there is no end to the use of beads on all kinds of gowns, hats, and blouses. The rubber ones are not used as much as they were last summer, although they are quite attractive and far less perishable than the china and crystal ones which crush and break very quickly. Wooden beads have proved heavy and they are used sparingly.

THE Colonial turban, with its severe trimming, is in line with the smartest walking hats. All the hats of tailor kind have the simplest kind of trimmings—velvet or straw cockades are first and foremost. One of the newest wrinkles in French millinery by the way, is black and white striped velvet used in cockades and other trimmings. And when this is not employed, black and white striped or checked silk often makes a finish to the loops or ends of other trimmings. In one model seen recently—it was made by a famous Paris milliner—black velvet quills faced with black and white checked silk trim a black tagal model that is lined with green tagal. Tagal is more used among smart millinery than any other material, though the rough straws are having a craze in walking hats. This extreme in coarse and fine is no more abrupt than the size of the hats, which range from little turbans hooding the head well to immense dress models.

BAGS for use with dress costumes are fanciful in the extreme. The long cord survives and a host of novelties have crept in. An odd one seen with a taupe colored afternoon costume last week was diamond shaped with the upper point cut off and banded with taupe velvet. In the centre of each side there was a diamond-shaped piece of antique embroidery. The handle was of braided ribbons in the colors of the needlework and they were broken irregularly with ribbon roses. Another bag of similar shape was made of beautifully beaded and embroidered satin with big ornaments in bead work at each corner.

Cerise alone is the touch of color to be put on black hats, on blue gowns, on white serge suits, and it is to be widely used for separate blouses. It is the one tone of red that fewest women can wear, and yet it is the tone that has been chosen by the designers to outrank all others. Right here, before I forget it, it would be well to tell you how amazingly fashionable these cerise satin blouses will be. Last Autumn they were brought out in Paris by two or three of the famous tailors in combination with coat suits of black camel's hair and dark blue serge. Very few Americans adopted the idea. They considered it a shocking combination; this was because they were drilled into the idea of the one-color scheme from neck to heel and the violent contrast of the cerise blouse against the blue skirt was not according to their acquired taste. This Spring the combination has been again brought out, and it promises to be more popular. The Winter has taught us much about the use of violent colors, and we are not so shocked at the mere combination of cerise with something dark. There is an extremely good dark blue serge model that carries a blouse of cerise satin that may be followed by a number of persons. The skirt is conveniently narrow, with a swinging box plait down the back and a band of wide black silk braid below the knees. The coat is the square, short, sacklike garment that we will wear the next six months, if not longer. It is single-breasted, fastened with blue bone buttons, has

small sleeves without cuffs, fastened with link buttons at wrist, and has a turn over collar of ecru filet lace. The bodice is cut on the kimono pattern, with small, tight sleeves that reach to the elbow, and a V-shaped opening in front. The edges are finished with a bias binding of the material, and the guimpe is of ecru dotted point d'esprit.

THE little Chantilly jacket lined with colored chiffon is again a possibility. Girls who are handy with the needle can turn out any number of such little garments in bolero, fichu or scarf style, which will do much for simple costumes, once summer is here. For the printed foulards, plain silk coats of whimsical shape are going to be worn and also little garments of chiffon or lace made solely for effect and without a thought of warmth. Shoppers cannot do better than watch these little garments, as they will continue to be opened up in their department from now until summer calls a halt to the season. It is the trimming counters which have the choicest displays among the garnishments which they always keep.

A FEW freakish developments and any number of suggestions for making the new fashions practical in the spring and summer's wardrobe are what most women got out of the formal openings of Paris fashions this year. One of the freaks appeared in the afternoon or evening gowns, the skirts of which were fully five inches from the floor, while trains dragged on behind them. The trains were the adjustable kind, of course, and were narrow and square. Novelties were as thick as the foliage of the parks will soon be. The hat with an adjustable crown was one of the wonders. The crown, usually of flowers, could be removed and be replaced with one to suit the costume by a hand's turn. Parasols with their trimmings inside were another surprise. Some of this order had petal arrangements that opened up with the shade into something like flowers with bows and ends. Odd veils were traced with floral vines in graduated chenille dots. Some of the lingerie collars had burnous hood effects instead of the sailor shapes. The newest ostrich plume is long, uncurled and wired to stand out at any angle wanted of it. Next in novelty to it is the camel's back plume with a double curvature of its stem that reminds one of the traditional hump.

IT is quite interesting these days to watch the evolution of the blouse into something looser and more Grecian. One who goes wherever women foregather in the middle of the day cannot help but take this in as an important part of dress. It is an odd development because the skirts have grown so scanty and short, and the coats are getting so abbreviated and simple. One would think that the natural thing would be for the blouse itself to become rather severe and trim, instead of growing more voluminous and draped. It presents a striking contrast to the rest of the costume. As long as a woman keeps on her coat she looks very simply dressed; when she removes that garment and sits down she looks from the waist up as though she were arrayed for a dinner party. This is true of the simpler blouses worn with rough morning coat suits. Since the custom of lunching at restaurants has become such a social part of life, one gets a good chance to see just what the mass of women wear under their coats, and a glance over the crowd of women at this hour gives one an excellent idea of what women like in this line. The day of the shirtwaist, with its simple plaits and gathered sleeves, is done—for a while, at least. Hot weather will bring back other blouses in white, but the colored one will continue to be made in the loose and sometimes careless manner that prevails to-day. Most of them look as though they had no lining, no inside belt, no shoulder straps. They seem ready to fall off, and yet they have a grace which is peculiarly their own. It is the grace of drapery and unconfinement.



TWO POIRET CREATIONS.

Model of striped voile with satin bands showing its classic inspiration in the high, crossed centre.

A lovely creation of brocade veiled in handsomely embroidered chiffon. Paul Poiret's conception of a robe-pantalon.

Murray-Kay, Limited



Beautiful Things for Baby to Wear

WE look upon our department of "Babies' Wear" as one of the most important in the store, and keep it fully stocked with newest designs in the thousand and one articles necessary to outfit the new monarch of the home from the time he blossoms into existence until he passes out of the nursery stage.

In the above half-tone engraving we illustrate some representative designs in baby underwear, christening robes, etc. In addition to articles such as these we carry a large assortment of Muslin Bonnets, Silk Bonnets, Carrying Coats, Long Kimonos, etc., and of nursery furnishings such as Baskets, Wardrobes, Clothes Trees, etc., all most reasonably priced.

Murray-Kay's New Catalogue No. 4 T.

The above illustration is a reduced fac-simile of the cut on page 41 of our new Catalogue and Style Book No. 4T. In this Book the newest Spring Fashions for Women and Children in Costumes, Dresses, Suits and Lingerie are fully illustrated and described. Adequate space is also given to Clothing for Men and Boys, and to the various other lines carried in this great store.

Ladies residing anywhere in Canada outside of Toronto are invited to write for a copy. It will be promptly mailed on request.

MURRAY-KAY, Limited

(W. A. MURRAY & CO., Ltd.)

17 to 31 King St. E., Toronto



Your Spring Glove
will be good in
Style, Fit and
Durability if
it is a

PERRIN GLOVE

Stylish People the World Over wear "Perrin" Gloves.

YOUR CORSET MUST FIT THIS SEASON

In other years when other modes were prevalent in women's wear, the matter of the corset might have been treated as being trivial, but the slender, straight lines of this Spring's modish effects are impossible unless the fit of the corset is perfect. Select a

"P. C." "Le Parisien"

at your dealers and be assured that Easter will find you properly dressed. They are built on lines that not only conform to the latest fashion tendencies, but have health-giving qualities only found in corsets that are built on exactly your lines. A healthful support for any figure is assured in our vast range of style. Ask for them at the corset counter.

Parisian Corset Manufacturing Co., Limited

Offices: 110-112 & 114 Colonn St.
Factory: 8-10 & 12 Targoon St., Que.
Ontario Branch—Brampton, Ont.



MAGIC BAKING POWDER
NEW STYLE LABEL
MADE IN CANADA.
E.W. GILLET CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT.

**COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS—
MAKES DELICIOUS HEALTHFUL, WHOLE SOME FOOD—
CONTAINS NO ALUM
SOLD EVERYWHERE IN ALL SIZES
FULL WEIGHT ONE POUND
CANS 25¢**



ROBINSON & CLEAVER LTD. IRISH LINEN

WORLD RENOWNED FOR QUALITY & VALUE

Established in 1870 at Belfast, the centre of the Irish linen trade, we have developed our business on the lines of supplying genuine Linen goods direct to the public at the lowest net prices. For manufacturing purposes we have a large fully-equipped power-loom linen factory at Banbridge, Co. Down, hand looms in many cottages for the finest work, and extensive making-up factories at Belfast. We have held Royal Warrants of Appointment since the year 1878, & have furnished Mansions, Cottages, Villas, Hotels, Clubs, Institutions, Yachts, and Steamships with complete linen outfits in almost every country in the world.

SOME OF OUR LEADING SPECIALITIES:

Household Linen.

Dinner Napkins, 12 x 18 yd. \$1.42 doz. Tablecloths, 21 x 3 yd., \$1.66 ea. Linen Sheets, 3 x 2 yd., \$3.44 pair. Hem 6 sheet ditto, 3 x 2 yd., \$1.20 pair. Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 30 x 36 in., \$1.20 pair. Filled Linen Pillow Cases, 600 pair. Linen Huck Towels, \$2.10 doz. Glass Towels, \$1.08 doz. Kitchen Towels, \$1.56 doz.

Embroidered Linen.

Afternoon Tricots, from 94c ea. Sideboard Cloths from \$1.32 ea. Caviar Cover, from 40c ea. Bedspreads for double beds, from \$5.04 ea. Linen Rob-a, unmade, fr m \$3.00 ea.

Dress Linen.

White and all newest shades, 45 in. wide, 37c and 40c per yard. Union Linen Poplin, in all new shades and widths, 27 in. wide, 27c per yd.

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 70c doz. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and embroidered, from \$1.66 doz. Gent's Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, \$1.26 doz.

Underclothing & Laces.

Ladies' Night dresses from 94c ea. Chemises trimmed embroidery, 56c ea. Corset laces, \$1.08 ea. Bridal Trousseaux from \$33.48. Lingerie, \$14.28. Irish Lace goods direct from our own workers at very moderate prices.

Collars & Shirts.

Gentlemen's Collars, made from our own linen, from \$1.18 doz. Dress Shirts, matchless quality, \$1.42 each. Zephyr, Oxford, and Flannel Shirts, with soft or stiff cuffs and soft fronts, at manufacturers' prices.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER LTD.
40Z. DONEGALL PLACE BELFAST IRELAND
LONDON Telegrams: "Linen, Belfast." LIVERPOOL

You'll never be disappointed with the coffee you make, if you use Symington's Coffee Essence. The flavour cannot be detected from that of the best freshly-roasted coffee, while its economy and ease of preparation make it a necessity in every home.

Say Symington's to your grocer.

Symington's Coffee Essence



"SWEET DREAMS"

REAL REST FOR THE WEARY THE Kellaric Mattress

has the laced opening at the end, enabling the purchaser to see the white cotton built in layers inside. Each mattress is equipped with STRAP HANDLES which prove very handy for turning or moving. The Kellaric is absolutely guaranteed not to sag or become uneven or lumpy.

Largest Exclusive Specialists of High-Grade Mattresses and Box Springs in Canada.

If your dealer does not carry it write us.

BERLIN BEDDING CO., Limited
BERLIN
31-33 Front Street East TORONTO

Virtues of the Squaw.

THE Indian woman will stick to a drink sodden husband till he drops dead, or she does. The Government is fighting the whiskey evil on the reservations with every weapon it possesses, but the Indian brave will drink when he wants it and can get it just as the white man does. A squaw knows nothing of divorce, she would not listen to you if you told her about it. According to Miss Reel, there is but one method to help the Indian woman; that is to educate her from childhood along industrial lines. Until a few years ago there was absolutely no future for the Indian girl except to marry. That was the first thing, provided she could find a decent, energetic, ambitious husband; only—there are so many of the other sort. Hospitals which have trained Indian girls are making one constant effort to enlist others of the race. She has infinite patience forbearance, generally a magnificent physique and no trace of the "nerves" which so often cause breakdown among over-civilized races. An Indian girl can go through the most trying surgical case with a stoical calm that is extraordinary. She never gets flurried, anxious or worried and she obeys the physician as a soldier does his commander. In caring for cases of severe illness she seems to live on some strange reserve force and is a tender as well as a painstaking nurse. Indian girls make splendid needlewomen. They inherit the skill their grandmothers put into bead work or basket making. They have excellent taste and an intuitive idea of good coloring. You find among them good musicians; they excel as teachers of their own people and have achieved high places as workers in the arts and crafts. As often as possible art is taught in the schools by an Indian woman, with a high regard for all that is best in native handicraft—Good Housekeeping.

Rare Tract on America.

A RARE and important tract, relating to America, discovered in a volume labeled "Bacon's Essays," sold for \$750 at Hodgson's in London a few days ago. It was a single lot from the library of the late Rev. W. O. Massingbud, and consisted of Sir William Alexander's (Earl of Stirling) "Mappe and Description of New England," 1630. Alexander was a Scotch poet and statesman, descended from the famous Somerled, Lord of the Isles. On September 21, 1611, he obtained from James I. an extraordinary charter, granting him, "his heirs and assigns whomsoever, hereditarily, all and singular, the continent, lands, and islands, situate and lying in America, within the cape or promontory, commonly called the Cape de Sable, lying near the latitude of 43 degrees, or thereabout, from the equinoctial line northward, from which promontory, toward the sea coast, verging to the west, to the harbor of Sancta Maria, commonly called Sant Mareis Bay, and thence northward, traversing by a right line the entrance or mouth of that great naval station, which runs out into the eastern tract of the land between the countries of the Suriqui and Stechemini, commonly called the Suriquois and Stechemines, to the river commonly called by the name of Santa Cruz, and to the remotest source or fountain on the western

side of the same, * * * and thence by an imaginary line, which might be conceived to proceed through the land, or run northward to the nearest river or source, discharging itself into the great river of Canada," etc.

This immense grant was later increased. The charter was renewed by Charles I. to promote the colonization. Alexander in 1625 published his "Encouragement to Colonists," and some tracts, including the one sold at Hodgson's. The difficulties he met with were enormous, but he and his son made effort after effort to establish their people in the territory thus granted.

When Charles I. was crowned at Holyrood Palace in 1633, Alexander was made Earl of Stirling, with the additional title of Viscount Canada. From 1636 and onward he was financially embarrassed and pursued by merciless creditors. He died in London in 1640, "insolvent." He was succeeded by his infant grandson, who died a few months afterward. The title lapsed in 1739, on the death of the fifth Earl, who died without issue. William Stirling, who was an American general in the American revolution, and who was born in New York in 1726, claimed to be the sixth Earl of Stirling, and in 1756 asserted the claim in England, but the House of Lords Committee on Privileges decided against him. He, however, continued to call himself and to be called Lord Stirling until his death in 1783.

The Dickens Memorial.

MR. HENRY F. DICKENS, 2 son of the novelist, has raised his voice in protest against the tendency to overemphasize the charity side of the Charles Dickens centenary stamp testimonials. Speaking for himself, Mr. Dickens, who is a member of the bar and a K.C., asserts that his acquiescence in the scheme was obtained on the understanding that it was to be in the nature of a testimonial to Charles Dickens, and not of a work of relief for Charles Dickens' descendants. "Unfortunately," declares Mr. Dickens, in a letter to the London Times, "at an early stage in the matter allusion was made to the fact that a few of the descendants, without any fault of their own, were badly off. This fact has been magnified and exaggerated to such an extent that it has culminated in statements appearing in the press to the effect that Dickens' descendants generally are in necessitous circumstances. Such statements as these are not only quite inaccurate and most misleading, but they have caused many of us considerable annoyance." Mr. Dickens then points out the fact that the disposal of the fund is to be left in the hands of trustees.

ONE night, after the curtain was rung up at a certain English theatre, where the "Standing Room Only" was not needed, a small boy was discovered sobbing in front of the box office. The manager of the theatre went to the lad and kindly asked him what the trouble was. "I want my money back!" sobbed the boy. In surprise the manager asked his reason for such a request. "Because—because I'm afraid to sit up in the gallery all alone!" He wailed. His money was returned.



MISS MABEL SEDGWICK.

Who will sing the contralto part in Gounod's "Redemption" at Massey Hall on April 25th.

St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds"

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VIOLET COLBY,
The charming mezzo soprano, who will be heard in "Katie Did" at the
Princess Theatre next week.

Music Notes

Following is the programme to be given by Mary Garden and her assisting artists, Arturi Tibaldi, violinist, and Howard Brockway, composer-pianist, at Massey Hall on Wednesday, April 26th:

Andante Religioso Vieltamps
Mr. Tibaldi.
Aria from "Louise" Charpentier
Mary Garden.
Romance Sibelius
Passepied Delibes
Gavotte and Musette d'Albert
Mr. Brockway.
Aria from "Thais" Massenet
Mary Garden.
Ah qui brula d'amour Tchaikowsky
A Song Howard Brockway
Chant Beethoven
Nocturne Robert Stearns
Polonaise Wieniawski
Mr. Tibaldi.
Aria from "Salome" Strauss
Mary Garden.
Ballade in F major Howard Brockway
Humoresque op. 36, No. 4 Howard Brockway
March Militaire Schubert-Tausig
Mr. Brockway.
Ave Maria Bach-Gounod
Spring Song Oscar Welton
Mary Garden.

"Redemption," by Charles Gounod, is a lyrical setting forth of the three great facts on which depends the existence of the Christian Church. These facts are: 1. The Passion and the death of the Saviour. 2. His life on earth from the Resurrection to the Ascension; and 3. The spread of Christianity in the world through the mission of the Apostles. These three parts of this grand trilogy are preceded by a prologue on the Creation, the fall of our first parents and the promise of a Redeemer. The Toronto Festival Chorus has been fortunate in securing the services of exceptionally fine soloists for the presentation of this work at Massey Hall on Tuesday, April 26th. Toronto music lovers will have an opportunity to hear for the first time in this city Charles W. Clark, who will sing the baritone part. Mr. Clark has won from the New York press the highest encomiums for his singing since his arrival in America. Miss Grace Kerns, of New York, will sing the soprano part, Miss Mabel Beddoe, of Toronto, contralto, and Mr. Edward Strong, of New York, tenor, will sing the other soloists. The plan is now open at Massey Hall.

Two noted Russian tenors have been engaged by Milton & Sargent Aborn for their spring season of grand opera in English, both of whom will appear with all of the five Aborn companies located in Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore. These are Mischa Ferenzo, who first came to this country three years ago to sing with Mme. Calve on her concert tour, and Leonid Samoloff, who was with the former Hammerstein company and who sang with the Chicago-Philadelphia organization for a time during the past season. The engagement of these two Russian artists at about the same time is a coincidence, as they have never appeared in the same organization before. Both have won prominence in various European countries, but have learned the English versions of the roles they are to sing under the Aborn management. Another notable engagement made by Messrs. Aborn within the past few days is that of Giuseppe Angelini, the noted Italian conductor, who will be with them for a limited time before going to Australia to conduct with the company in which Melba and other world-famed stars are to appear in grand opera in English under J. C. Williamson's management.

On Sunday evening of last week, Jarvis Baptist Church was packed to overflowing; many hundreds were unable to gain admission. The work given was Moore's "The Darkest Hour," and three unaccompanied numbers by Gounod and De Lillo. The oratorio deals with the passion of our Lord and was delivered in a masterly fashion. The chorus numbered about eighty voices and all seemed imbued with the spirit of the work. Of the soloists, Miss Stockwell and Mr. Milne had the heaviest parts, while Mr. Brown and Miss Brock sang their allotted solos very acceptably. Mr. Martin proved an efficient accompanist and pleased in four organ selections.

On Wednesday evening, April 19th, the choir of the Church of the Redeemer, under the direction of Mr. F. G. Killmaster, will render Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul," with orchestral accompaniment. The performance of St. Paul by the choir was such a pronounced success last Easter tide that they have decided to make it an annual affair. The soloists this year are as follows:—Miss J. Killmaster, mezzo soprano; Miss O.

the dark ages without having become infinitely worse than he ever deserved. We will use for this purpose the reputation of Speaker Cannon. Here we have what the uglier tendencies of former times would have eventually turned out a veritable Machiavelli; when, as a good example of our kindlier tendencies, he is really less of a villain in the popular eye to-day than he was six months ago. Like Cagliostro and some others, Mr. Cannon is not evil itself, as would formerly have been supposed, but the product of evil. That is, nurtured in Republicanism and envied by the trusts, he has never had any fair-dealing advantages. Thank goodness, we are able to see that, and there is even now scarcely any personal equation at all. More and more does our better vision separate from the environment which was evil the man who perhaps only seemed to be evil.

That is the new philosophy—a square deal for villains. They are for plays—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The Telltale Nose.

It has been pointed out that, were a polar bear of darker color, it would have no chance at all to stalk its prey, especially seals. The only black spot about it is the tip of its nose. Sailors who first landed on the unexplored arctic shores stated that the bears used to take them for seals and begin to stalk them at a considerable distance, lying down flat on their bellies and wriggling along in that position until they came to an ice hummock, when they would get up, peer over to see if the "seals" were alarmed, and wriggle on again.

The sailors said that they could always see the black nose when the bear got near, and vowed that the animal put his paw over his muzzle to hide it.

Chewing Gum.

IN Yucatan the gathering of the chicleros is an industry that employs the services of considerable bands of natives known as "chicleros." They go into the deep forests, under experienced leaders, armed with heavy knives of special make, and pails and ladders for the sap, and each one is provided with a strong rope, more than eighty feet long, to be used in climbing the lofty sapota trees from which the gum is procured.

The sap flows from gashes cut in the bark. A camp of chicleros, where the sap is boiled, resembles in some respects an American maple-sugar camp. After months of work the chicleros return from the forests laden with brick-like blocks of aromatic gum. The finest gum is collected from the fruit of the sapota, mostly by the native women, and it is said that it is seldom exported, because it is too well liked at home.

Square Deal for Villains.

THE growing disposition to believe evil of no one is perhaps the most beautiful of present-day tendencies. Scarcely any of the villains of history remain as black as they were formerly painted. Lucretia Borgia, thanks to a tardy justice, was not a monster. Nero was really not a bad sort. Even Judas Iscariot is made to appear in a better light than that in which we have been accustomed to seeing him. It really does us great credit. We ourselves shall wish to be seen, not in the light of days to come, but in that of our own time.

Let us, for instance, take the case of a single person of our times whose reputation could not have passed through the blackening processes of

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A PROFESSOR in the Cornell Law School was lecturing on the question of intoxication as a defence to criminal prosecution.

"Professor," asked a freshman, "suppose a man should be seized, carried into a saloon and forced to become intoxicated, and then should go out and commit a crime, would intoxication be a defence?" "We won't go into that," replied

the professor. "I don't believe a man can get very drunk without a certain amount of contributory negligence."

About the only time a woman is speechless with astonishment is when a man gives her his seat in a crowded car.

A girl always feels sorry for a fellow who gets engaged to some other girl when he might have had her.

A woman's aim is generally mighty poor, even when she throws herself at a man.



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